Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

VOL. XXI. NO. 11. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5. 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# OWING TO THE HEAT

High Record Reached in New Orleans.

ELEVEN DEATHS PAST 24 HOURS

A Decrease in Number of New Cases.

A House-to-House Investigation Is Made of the Infested District and Results in the Finding of a Number of Italians Suffering from the Fever—Rookeries Receive a Very Thorough Cleaning.

[BULLETIN.]

New Orleans, La., Aug. 3.—Governor Blanchard this afternoon ordered out the naval brigades and ordered the troopers to proceed to the Rigolets. The order came through the invasion of the Mississippi troops that are doing duty at the state line, which divides Louisiana and Mississippi, and the capturing of a number of fishing schooners at Lake Borgne. Over 200 men of the naval brigade will have gone forward before night, in five schooners, armed, and by special train on the Louisville and Nashville. The matter is very serious, particularly because of the refusal to allow British vessels to complete their cargoes at the Lake Borgne canal. The British government will be acquainted with the incident.

Much excitement prevails in New Orleans. Crowds cheered the troops as they marched through the streets to embark on the boats.

**No New Cases.**

New Orleans, La., Aug. 3.—Two deaths from yellow fever were reported at 10 o'clock. No official report was made of new cases.

The excitement in the country districts seems to have grown more acute with the discovery of cases at other points. The doctors here are disposed to question whether all the cases can be traced to New Orleans.

A train load of passengers on the Iron Mountain road has been held up in Concordia parish, removed from any habitation for some time. The passengers have been loud in their telegraphic protests to the railroad commission, declaring that they have had neither food nor water, and that nothing has been done to relieve them from a distressing situation. Efforts are being made to remove the train.

Monroe, Louisiana, with fever on three sides of her, has but militia and armed citizens on every road leading into her limits. New Iberia, Louisiana, has put curfew law into effect. Columbus, Mississippi, has decided to guard against infection by the use of rifles. Many of the smaller towns are passing mosquito ordinances.

**Eleven Deaths.**

New Orleans, La., Aug. 3.—The high records of deaths was reached for yellow fever within the past twenty-four hours. Eleven deaths was the number recorded with the health authorities, all of whom were Italians. Owing to the heat and thunderstorms of the past two days, the unusual number of deaths were expected. Four occurred in the emergency hospital, three in the Charity hospital, three in the infected district, while the other was in the city.

The number of new cases reported were thirty-two, which is a decrease of ten from previous twenty-four hours. The new foci is four.

Within the past fortnight, there have been seventy-nine deaths from yellow fever, and a total of 378 cases reported. Ninety per cent. of the stricken persons are Italians.

**Found in Rookeries.**

Past Assistant Surgeon Farrar Richardson, of the United States marine hospital service, began a house to house investigation in the infected district, yesterday, and the result was that he found a number of Italians suffering from the fever. The rookeries in which the Italians reside are being thoroughly cleaned and then fumigated, so as to avoid a further spread of the fever. Localities that are deemed liable to the infection are also being gone into so as to avoid the spread of the disease.

The health officials are meeting with some resistance from the foreign and ignorant population. Many of these refused under any consideration to permit their homes to be fumigated. Finally interpreters were secured and along with a policeman, the demands were made. The interpreter informed the head of the house that he would suffer no harm or loss and that his home would secure a thorough cleaning free of charge.

**Wonders Worked.**

The system employed by Richardson yesterday has worked wonders and some of the rookeries that have not received a thorough cleaning in years, are spick and span today.

Collector of the Port Henry McCall has been made disbursing officer for the marine hospital men stationed here. He will handle all of the federal funds supplied for samping out the fever.

There were no new cases reported outside of New Orleans in Louisiana for the past twenty-four hours.

Barney Tracy of Chicago, who was sricken a Shreveport, is doing well today and the attending physicians say that he will recover.

There is a new case of fever at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. The patient is an Italian who came from New Orleans This is he second case of fever in Mississippi. There is

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# GIVES UP STRUGGLE

Major General James Carnahan Passes Away.

IS COMMANDER OF THE U. R., K. OF P.

Has a Long and Brilliant Military Record.

Is Instrumental in Organizing the First Drill Companies in the Order in Which He Becomes So Prominent—Holds a Number of High Offices—A Brief Sketch of His Life.

Indianapolis, Ind, Aug. 3.—Major General James Richards Carnahan, commander of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, of the world, died at his home in this city at 6.30 o'clock this morning.

Mr Carnahan was born in Dayton, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, November 18, 1841. His ancestors were fighters and he, at the time of his death, had a long military record. His grandfather fought in the revolutionary war, rendering valuable service to his country. His father was a Presbyterian minister and for more than fifty years was pastor of a church at Lafayette, Indiana.

When fifteen years of age, General Carnahan started to make his own way in the world, determined to earn an education. At the end of a year, through the failure of a bank, he had assets of but $5. Despite this fact, he entered Wabash college at Crawfordsville and earned his own way until the opening of the civil war when he joined "Wallace's Zouazes." He served through the war, enlisting for a second time.

**Graduates in 1866.**

After the war he returned to college, graduating in 1866, and immediately began the practice of law in this city Shortly after, however, he went to Lafayette

He was an ardent military man, and was instrumental in organizing the first drill companies in the Knights of Pythias. In 1881 he was made adjutant general of Indiana and under him the state militia grew from a weak organization of four or five companies to one of the best organizations in the West

When the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, was organized in 1894, General Carnahan was given a place on the committee that had charge of the preparation of a new manual and it was largely through him that that work was successfully accomplished. In the same year he was appointed major general commanding the uniform rank and that position he held to the time of his death.

Major General Carnahan was prominently spoken of for the position of commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and would likely have been a candidate before the coming convention at Denver had not his health failed following an attack of rheumatism last January.

Lemberg, Aug. 3.—The newspapers here state that they have learned that physicians say the Czarevitch, the infant son of the Czar, is dead.

# THE TRIAL CONTINUES

Taggart's Brother Is First Witness Examined.

LIVES WITH HIM AT FORT THOMAS

Number of Incidents Are Made Public.

Claims That Mrs. Taggart Drinks "Straight" Whisky and Laughs at Officers Who Take Water with Theirs—Also Relates of Her Taking Part in a Beer-Drinking Contest—Makes Statement.

Wooster, O., Aug. 3.—"Captain Taggart is fighting for his shoulder straps," said one of his close friends today. "If he proves his charges there will in all probability be a much wider scandal in the army. The service could not afford to let such charges, if proven, rest against officers active or retired without the most complete investigation. On the other hand, should he lose this case, his own position in the army will be in danger."

"What I most regret," said Captain Taggart at the opening of the second day of the Taggart' divorce trial, "is that the names of fellow officers, for whom I have the greatest respect, must be brought into this case. There are some who betrayed my friendship and hospitality. But there are others innocent of wrong whose names and reputations I would guard. My wife has brought this all upon herself. She must suffer now as I have long suffered. I have dreaded this court trial, but to get possession of my boys I knew that it must be gone through. A point had been reached when there could be no agreement between us. I do not fear the outcome of it."

**Second Day Trial.**

Both the captain and his wife, Grace Viola, faced the second day of the trial with composure. On the opening session both principals had been on a rack of bitter arraignment and denunciation that prepared them to face what exposures the day might bring. Mrs. Taggart, Wednesday, during the long recital of charges against her, shrank beneath them, but bravely faced the attorney, who for a full hour mercilessly arraigned her to the court. Even more bitter was Attorney Smyser's scorching denunciation of the conduct of Captain Taggart. Smyser told of the night at Fort Leavenworth when Mrs. Taggart is said to have come home late, intoxicated. Taggart, she declares, tried to slap her as she started toward her room and tore from her all her clothes, but her shoes and stockings.

"This outrage was the act of a drunken brute," shouted the attorney, while he faced Captain Taggart. "It was the act of a cowardly brute in the uniform that brave men wear."

**Mrs. Taggart Listens.**

Captain Taggart's face that had been flushed deeply during the rest of the recital, turned white at this denunciation. His hands gripped the arms of his chair. Mrs Taggart listened attentively to the testimony of the three women called to tell of her conduct there. She smiled as if amused when it turned out that all that all one could say was that Mrs Taggart drove around town in a grocery delivery wagon with her cousin, William Taggart, day after day Taggart worked for, the grocery then. Another testified that Mrs. Taggart had breakfasted with Billy in an Akron hotel, while the third said their washing went to the laundry together, and Mrs. Taggart still smiled. When Wednesday's session ended, Mrs Taggart, laughing gally, stopped to chat a moment with friends in the court-room. Close by Captain Taggart stopped to chat with others. The captain's friends in the army call him "Tag." While he shook hands with those who crowded about him Wednesday, he seemed as care-free as anyone in court. But not once did the eyes of Captain Taggart and his wife meet. In court, today, he sat facing his wife only a few yards away, but did not appear to see her.

**In Civilian Clothes.**

Captain Taggart appeared in court today in civilian clothes Attorneys for Captain Taggart asked that the court direct that Captain Taggart be allowed to see his boys. Attorneys for Mrs. Taggart protested that he had made no effort to see them, and that no order was necessary. It was arranged that Captain Taggart should take the children driving after the afternoon session of court.

Howard Taggart of Baltimore, a brother of Captain Taggart, was the first witness. He said:

**Brother's Testimony.**

"I lived with my brother at Fort Thomas from 1893 until 1898. I know Lieutenant Reyther. I often saw him at my brother's house. One night when my brother was at the Fort Thomas rifle range for two weeks, I retired early. I was up several times in the night. At 1:30 I saw a light burning in the front hall. I was at the head of the stairs, Lieutenant Reyther opened the door, without knocking, and tiptoed into the parlor. I waited five or ten minutes and then went down stairs Mrs. Taggart came out from the parlor and asked me what I wanted. I said I wanted a drink of water. I went straight back to the icebox. I started then to investigate. When I got to the dining-room, I heard someone leave the parlor. I hurried to the door and saw Lieutenant Reyther tiptoe out of the parlor toward the front door. To my knowledge Lieutenant Reyther did not call at the house after that. I told Captain Taggart of this only after the suit for divorce was begun."

**An Incident.**

"A week after the midnight occurrence," testified Howard Taggart, "Mrs. Taggart handed me an anonymous letter It was addressed to Captain Taggart and warned him to watch his wife as Lieutenant Reyther had once taken her to a hotel at Newport, Kentucky. When officers called at the house, Captain Taggart would offer them liquors and cigars and Mrs Taggart would drink with them Mrs Taggart drank whisky straight and prided herself because of it. She laughed at officers who drank water with theirs Mrs Taggart and the wife of another officer had a beer-drinking contest at the canteen set aside for officers and their wives. One of the officers wagered Mrs. Taggart could drink the most beer. Another officer backed the other woman. I left before the contest was over.

"Captain Taggart often remonstrated with his wife for giving beer to their oldest boy. I did not drink at the time, but one day Mrs. Taggart mixed me what I thought was lemonade and it made me so drunk I had to go to bed."

Howard Taggart was a railroad clerk at Cincinnati at that time.

**At Matanzas.**

After a recess, Howard Taggart took the stand again and told of things at Matanzas, Cuba. Mrs. Taggart and an officer's wife were there. He said:

"One day I noticed a cut on Mrs. Taggart's forehead. She wore her hair down over her eye, concealing the cut. She told me that was a new style. I told the other woman I had heard Mrs. Taggart got the cut while drinking with two volunteer officers. She said they met the

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## QUEER FREAK OF LIGHTNING

Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 3.—During a thunderstorm yesterday afternoon lightning performed a peculiar freak. Louis Debiasto was sitting under his piazza in Valley street counting out his money preparatory to a trip to Italy. A flash of lightning nearly blinded him, and when he recovered his sight his pocketbook and money were missing. The lightning had struck the pocketbook and burned up the money and yet his hands were not even scorched. There was about $200 in the pocketbook, representing many years' saving. Debiasto was dazed for several hours.

## A MEMBER OF THE DAMM FAMLY IS ANXIOUS FOR A CHANGE OF NAME

Memphis, Tenn., Aug 3.—"My name is Thomas Jansen Damm. I respectfully pray the court for a change of name."

This is an extract from a petition filed in the probate court yesterday by a native of Denmark, who explained that he had been worried more than "one thousend occasions" since landing in America, and subjected to terms of "unpleasant comment" for having a "cuss word" cognomen. The petition further read:

"Your petitioner prays that he be allowed to change his name from Thomas Jansen Damm to Thomas Jansen Hamm on account of a recent so-called work of art, entitled 'The Whole Damm Family,' which has also led to many annoying questions seeking to find out whether he is a member of that household."

There was an immediate hearing and the name was changed with the reading of the prayer of the petition.

# IS A VERY QUIET DAY

M. Witte Refuses To Make History.

DIPLOMACY GETS IN ITS FINE WORK

Russian Meets Old Friends in Wall Street.

Incident Gives Rise to Rumors That He Is Attempting To Make Arrangements for an American Loan. Official Mouthpiece of the Japanese Legation Talks on the Subject of Indemnity—Cost of War.

New York, Aug. 3.—Russian diplomacy got in its fine work today by keeping a silent tongue. At the St. Regis hotel, where M. Witte, the senior Russian plenipotentiary and his suite are installed, the strictest silence was observed by the entire Russian delegation. M. Witte had nothing to say to supplement the statement which he gave to the press upon his arrival here yesterday. At the Japanese headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria it was likewise noticeable that the Japanese representatives had little to say regarding the negotiations which are soon to open at Portsmouth. In fact it was a quiet day so far as history making is concerned.

**Takes a Spin.**

M. Witte did not remain long at the St. Regis this morning. Leaving the hotel, the Russian was taken for a spin up Fifth avenue through Central park, and out along Riverside drive. Returning, M. Witte was taken down and visited the stock exchange where he has several friends.

This visit of the Russian plenipotentiary to Wall street gave rise to rumors that M. Witte was losing no time in attempting to make arrangements for an American loan to Russia, which reports have said would probably be a part of his mission to America. Confirmation of the rumors could not be secured, however.

M. Witte will go tomorrow to Oyster Bay to pay an unofficial call upon the president and present the respects of the Czar to this nation's executive at whose instigation the peace meeting was brought about.

Mr. Saito, who, as the official mouthpiece of the Japanese delegation now in the city, has done the talking for Baron Komura this morning, gave some idea of the amount of indemnity, which it is expected Japan will demand of Russia, although he said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the terms which Baron Komura will lay before the Russian peace commissioners.

**Cost of War.**

The cost of the war to Japan, Mr. Saito said, has been about 2,000,000 yen or $1,000,000 a day.

"We have been fighting about 500 days," he added significantly. "It is the general custom to ask a little more in demanding an indemnity than the cost of a war"

Using the figures and statement of Mr. Saito as a basis for figuring, it is estimated that the Japanese demand will be for between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000. The cost of the war in the 500 days' fighting must have been 1,000,000,000 yen, or $500,000,000. With the "little more" which Mr. Saito says it is customary for a nation to demand, it is figured out that the Japanese demand will come to the figures named.

Beyond the statement referred to Mr. Saito declined to talk more about the peace negotiation. He said he knows nothing of the arrangements for bringing the peace commissioners together, and was waiting to hear from Assistant Secretary Pierce on that subject.

**One Killed.**

Somerset, Pa., Aug 3 —The morning train on the Somerset and Cambria branch of the Baltimore & Ohio was wrecked this morning at the Paint Creek bridge, twenty-five miles from here and twelve miles from Johnstown, and one was killed and seventeen injured

**New Idea.**

Chicago, Aug 3.—A branch city hall for each ward is an idea evolved by Comproller McGann as the latest municipal scheme for Chicago. Mayor Dunne has approved the plan.

## ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A TENEMENT

Seven Persons Are Hurt and Four Overcome by Smoke.

New York, Aug. 3.—Seven persons were hurt and four overcome by smoke in a fierce fight that followed a diabolical attempt to blow up by means of a high explosive, the nature of which is not yet known, the three-story double frame tenement at No. 644 Lorimer street, Brooklyn, early this morning. The stairs on the ground floor were wrecked and the lower part of the building converted into a mass of seething flames. Four persons, cut off by smoke and fire, leaped from windows. The entire family of Mrs. Geldhart, three children and herself, were overcome by smoke and were barely rescued. Two firemen were hurt and one woman was terribly cut by glass.

## DEATH COMES TO BISHOP HARGROVE

Passes Away at an Early Hour This Morning.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 3.—Bishop Robert K. Hargrove of the Methodist Episcopal church South died at 12:30 this morning, aged seventy-five years. The end came peacefully as he was surrounded by members of his family. He leaves a widow and three children.

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Holds Conference with Number of Notables.

REPRESENTATIVE OF KING EDWARD

Seeks Information Regarding Peace Conference.

Whether or Not Is Is Likely To End in a Deadlock—The British Administration Is Naturally Very Anxious To Know Beforehand What Is To Be Expected from the Portsmouth Meeting.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 3.—President Roosevelt must be holding conferences all over his big house at Sagamore Hill, if he is able to get a private talk with the individuals who are visiting him this afternoon. Among those at luncheon are Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador; Lieutenant Commander W. S. Sims of the navy; Hon. W. J. Calhoun, special envoy to Venezuela; Hon. W. W. Russell, our minister to Venezuela, and William Seymour Edwards, a distant family connection.

After the luncheon, the president will receive Alvin H. Sanders, of Chicago, chairman of the reciprocity convention which is to meet in the city by the lake. The British ambassador's visit is said to be without special significance. He has taken a run down from his summer home at Lenox, Mass., "merely to have a little talk with the president," as he expressed it, and does "not expect to take up any matters of importance."

**The King's Representative.**

It is supposed that the personal representative of King Edward is here for the purpose of ascertaining from the president, if possible, if there is any truth in the persistent rumor that the coming peace conference at Portsmouth is likely to end in a deadlock. If any outside of the Japanese plenipotentiaries knows the "irreducible minimum" to be exacted by the Mikado, and the maximum that Russia can pay, the president is the one who possesses that information. He has held conferences with the envoys of both powers and has undoubtedly been taken into their confidence. He, therefore, if anyone, is in a position to predict with nearly absolute accuracy whether or not the fighting legions in Manchuria and Siberia are to be sent against each other for a continuance of the struggle.

The British administration is naturally very anxious to know beforehand just what is to be expected from the Portsmouth meeting.

Although nothing official has been given out here, it may be said that the president looks upon the situation as decidedly optimistic and is confident, unless the unforeseen occurs, that the plenipotentiaries will be able to reach an agreement that will put an end to hostilities.

# MEASURES OF REFORM

Considered at Meeting Held at Peterof.

MANY CHANGES TO BE BROUGHT ABOUT

The Greatest Interest Is Being Manifested.

Newspapers Are Doing a Great Deal To Strengthen the Hope of the People, Whom They Urge To Have Confidence in the New Era Now Dawning—Acceptable Peace Conditions—War News.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—There is a growing opinion among the people of all classes that the outcome of the session of the commission which is now meeting at Peterhof to consider reform measures will be to bring about many of the changes which it is felt are so badly needed. For that reason the greatest interest is being manifested in the meeting. It is felt that free discussion of the subject of Russia's internal troubles which was asked by the Czar will result in opening the eyes of the emperor to the imperative need for reforms. It is known that several of the speakers expressed their opinions frankly, and, in the opening discussion, the reformers outnumbered the reactionaries.

The information which has reached the people in regard to the deliberations of the commission has aroused in them the hope that Russia, at last, is to be opened up in a considerable measure to the liberalism of western nations.

**Glowing Articles.**

The newspapers have done a great deal to strengthen the hope of the people. They have printed glowing articles urging the people to have confidence that a new era is dawning. They declare that the Czar is determined upon general reforms throughout the country, and in the administration of its affairs, and that the changes will be brought about in the near future.

Credence has been given to these publications and the people generally have been aroused to such an extent by the promise of reforms that there is no doubt that if the Czar follows the practice which has been so common with him and fools the people again in his coming proclamation by enumerating a series of sham reforms, a dangerous situation will arise. The people are in no humor to be fooled again. If they are disappointed in the coming manifesto, the bureaucracy will find itself facing a greater danger than any which has menaced it since the war began.

**Conditions of Peace.**

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—The Moscow Gazette says the only acceptable condition of peace is the evacuation of Manchuria and Korea by the Japanese. Russia will considerately forego the payment of an indemnity.

**Persistent Rains.**

Cologne, Aug. 3.—A telegram to the Gazette from Guntschuling, Manchuria, says that the persistent rains which have fallen there have rendered military operations impossible. Reinforcements for the Russian army are constantly arriving at the front.

**Affairs of Finland.**

St. Petersurg, Aug. 3.—The Czar has decided to establish a vice royalty for Finland. The method of conducting the affairs of Finland will be very similar to that which prevailed in the Far East at the time the war began. The viceroy will be clothed with powers similar to those exercised by Admiral Alexieff when he was viceroy of the Far East.

It is expected that General Kleigels will be appointed the first viceroy of Finland.

**Heart Stitched Up.**

Philadelphia, Pa, Aug. 3.—Everything continues favorable for the early and complete recovery of Alonzo J. Currington, the man whose heart was stitched up last Saturday night after a brawl in which he was stabbed. At the Bryn Mawr hospital it is stated that he is getting along nicely and that no complications of any kind have developed.

**An Awful Fall.**

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3.—Robert Scully, forty-two, foreman of an iron construction gang, fell from the top of a seventeen story building in course of construction on Seventh street near Olive, yesterday. He was badly mangled. Scully died three hours later.

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# OHIO OFFICIALS AT CEDAR POINT

## Senator Dick and Governor Herrick at the Legislative Reunion.

## ELLIS TALKS TO AUDITORS

**He Advises the Members of the Association to Get Together For a County Salary Law—Important Political Conference Held—General Intelligence of the Buckeye State.**

Cedar Point, O., Aug. 4.—The annual legislative reunion here was opened formally by a banquet, which was attended by United States Senator Dick, Governor Herrick, Attorney Wade Ellis and other officials and by a goodly number of members of the Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth General assemblies. Partisan and campaign utterances were tabooed by all the speakers. Hon. Samuel W. West was toastmaster.

Governor Herrick's address was of an entirely nonpartisan nature. The feature of his speech was in its reference to "graft." "One question," said he, "upon which all parties should be in accord, is the determination to stamp out 'graft.' This is not an issue, because while there are bad men in all parties which are given control of public affairs who are guilty of the offense, it is also a fact that all good men of all parties are equally opposed to it. The grafter should be punished, outlawed and ostracised, the same as the burglar."

The governor's only reference to the approaching campaign was as follows: "In no more useful way could Ohio maintain her prestige than by inaugurating within her borders an absolute era of good feeling between the adherents of the different political parties, dropping all billingsgate and misrepresentation. Intemperate statements and unfounded charges are inevitably destined finally to act as boomerangs."

Other features of the occasion were the secret conference held between Senator Charles Dick, Governor Herrick and Secretary John Malloy concerning plans for the approaching state campaign, and speech of Attorney General Wade H. Ellis at the annual meeting of the state association of county auditors. During the entire trip from the capital the governor, senator and Secretary Malloy were in conference on the train. During the conference the senator explained the exact situation in the state. About all the governor would say of the conference was that he was entirely satisfied with the reports he had received from the chairman and secretary and the outlook for the campaign was most gratifying. One of the matters discussed was the appointment of a campaign finance committee. It was stated that this committee would probably be appointed next week.

The speech of Attorney General Ellis was very much in the nature of a warning and rebuke of the county auditors of the state. He told them frankly, and even bluntly, that they might as well resign themselves to the fact that if the next legislature was Republican the fee system would be displaced by a reasonable salary law. He further commented upon the fact that the county auditors of the state have much to do with fixing the tax levies in their respective counties, and stated that notwithstanding the fact that the state tax levy had been more than cut in half by tax legislation three years ago, only 11 of 88 counties in the state had been benefited thereby.

Senator Dick left Cedar Point early in the morning and returned to Columbus. Governor Herrick also left early for Cleveland, where he expects to spend Friday, and will return Saturday morning to Vermillion, where he is to be one of the speakers at a county fair.

### Hotel Clerk's Heroism.

Springfield, O., Aug. 4. -- Suffering from burns which may make him a cripple for life, William Clayton of the Cherry hotel dragged himself to a telephone and gave the alarm which probably prevented the hotel from being destroyed by fire and saved many lives. Clayton was standing near a tank of gasoline when it exploded. His clothing was ignited, but he saved himself by smothering the flames with a rug. He was so badly burned that he could not stand, but, despite the excruciating pain, his first thought was for the safety of the guests in the crowded hotel.

### Bryan Meets Pattison.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 4.—William Jennings Bryan was the attraction at the Miami Valley Chautauqua. He spoke on "The Prince of Peace." He was entertained at luncheon, together with John M. Pattison, Democratic nominee for governor and a party of local Democrats, at the cottage of Frank M. Hughes of this city.

### Burglars Took the Money.

Ravenna, O., Aug. 4.—Ravenna Oakwood chapel Sunday school cleared $25 at a lawn fete, and burglars broke into the home of the treasurer, Miss Callie Harrie, during the night, and took it all and her purse of money.

### Will Be Blacklisted.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 4.—The national baseball commission decided that players who wilfully break their agreements with clubs that enter into contracts with them in good faith shall be permanently blacklisted.

## FOURTEEN

**When She Was Married Last Year, and She Seeks Divorce.**

Findlay, O., Aug. 4—While yet in short dresses, little Augusta Peffley is the plaintiff in a divorce suit against Joseph E. Peffley. The petition states that she was 11 years old when she was married to Peffley last summer at Monroe, Mich. She alleges cruelty and asks for temporary alimony during the pendency of the suit. She asks to be restored to her maiden name of Augusta Harry. Joseph Peffley is a son of one of the prominent farmers of Hancock county.

### Murderer Recaptured.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 4—Ali Merrill, colored, who with 11 others escaped from the Tennessee penitentiary a few days before the date set for his execution, has been recaptured. He was arrested here a few days ago and Chief Detective Crawford partially identified him as the murderer wanted in Tennessee.

### At the Age of 104.

Portsmouth, O., Aug. 4—Noah Carver, who attained the age of 104 years, died suddenly from a heavy cold. He was born in North Carolina in 1801. Three sons survive. Until a few days ago Mr. Carver was able to be around and read newspapers without glasses.

### Against Pool Selling.

Columbus, O., Aug. 4.— Governor Herrick announces that he proposed to enforce the state law against pool selling. He also said the steps taken by Attorney General Ellis to oust the electric mule from the Miami and Erie canal have his sanction.

## BILL MAY FAIL.

**Washington Interested in the Fate of the Cuban Rice Measure.**

Washington, Aug. 4. — Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, had a conference with Acting Secretary of State Adee respecting the prospects for successful legislation by the Cuban congress in the direction of increasing the rice duties. It is understood that the pending bill upon that subject, which has passed the lower house, is meeting with indifferent success in the senate. The importing interests supplying Cuba with East Indian rice are said to be pressing the bill, and have been successful, it is claimed, in influencing adversely to the bill certain persons whose support the government had counted upon. An increase of the rice duties in general would, in the view of the state department, redound considerably to the advantage of the rice growers of the American southern states.

### Tenement Fire.

New York, Aug. 4—Several tenants of a three story double frame tenement in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, were badly injured in jumping from the windows of their rooms during what is believed to have been an incendiary fire in that building. The fire was started in the hallway by the use of an explosive. Tessie Velluci and Lessie Gessie were painfully injured in a jump from the third story to the roof of an extension before the fire department arrived. Mrs. Annie Geldert and her three children were found unconscious in their apartments, while the husband and father had taken refuge on the roof. He was rescued by two firemen, who were badly burned in bringing him to the street.

### Root's Movements.

North Sydney, N. S., Aug. 4—Secretary of State Elihu Root arrived here and left within an hour for Newfoundland on the steamer Bruce. Mr. Root was accompanied by a friend, and after visiting Newfoundland the two will go to Labrador to observe the total eclipse of the sun Aug. 30.

## BASEBALL.

### National League.

| AT PITTSBURG — | | | | R | H | E |
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Batteries—Lever, Flaherty and Peitz, McGinnity, Wiltse and Needham.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 * | | | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | | | 0 | 8 | 3 |

Batteries—Chech and Schlei, Jones and Bergen.

Chicago-Boston and St. Louis-Philadelphia games postponed, rain.

| CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. | CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. | 69 | 26 | .726 | Cinti. | 48 | 48 | .500 |
| Pitts. | 59 | 35 | .628 | St. L. | 36 | 61 | .371 |
| Phila. | 55 | 33 | .591 | Bost. | 41 | 65 | .323 |
| Chica. | 53 | 42 | .558 | Brook. | 28 | 64 | .304 |

### American League.

| AT PHILADELPHIA | | | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 | | | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 * | | | 3 | 6 | 1 |

Batteries—Mullen and Clink; Chakley and Schreck.

| AT WASHINGTON — | | | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | | | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Chicago | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 | | | 2 | 10 | 0 |

Batteries—Adams, Townsend and Heydon, Smith and McFarland.

| AT BOSTON — | | | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 * | | | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| Cleveland | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | | | 0 | 3 | 2 |

Batteries—Tannehill and Criger, Bernhard, Hess and Clarke.

| AT NEW YORK | | | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 | | | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| St. Louis | 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 | | | 4 | 12 | 3 |

Batteries—Powell, Hogg, Griffith and McGuire; Glade and Roth and Sweeney.

| CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. | CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phila. | 52 | 25 | .595 | Bost. | 42 | 45 | .491 |
| Chica. | 51 | 35 | .593 | Det. | 43 | 46 | .483 |
| Cleve. | 50 | 38 | .582 | Wash. | 33 | 55 | .375 |
| N. Y. | 42 | 41 | .506 | St. L. | 32 | 55 | .368 |

### American Association.

AT COLUMBUS—Columbus 2, Minneapolis 1. Second game: Columbus, 8; Minneapolis, 2.

AT TOLEDO—Toledo, 4; St. Paul, 3.

AT INDIANAPOLIS—Indianapolis, 10; Kansas City, 1.

AT LOUISVILLE — Louisville, 3; Milwaukee, 5.

| CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. | CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colum. | 66 | 35 | .653 | St. P. | 48 | 49 | .495 |
| Milw. | 61 | 39 | .610 | Ind'ps | 47 | 53 | .470 |
| Minn. | 57 | 42 | .570 | Toledo | 34 | 61 | .358 |
| Louis. | 52 | 50 | .510 | K. C. | 31 | 66 | .320 |

# FULL PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

## For Presentation of Peace Envoys to President Roosevelt.

## PIERCE IN CHARGE OF EVENT

**Warships to Convey the Plenipotentiaries to Portsmouth After the Interesting Exercises at Oyster Bay. Minister Witte Sees Little Old New York and Is Pleased.**

New York, Aug. 4—M. Witte had an active day. He left his hotel at 9 o'clock in an automobile on a ride through Central park, then to Grant's tomb, where Mr. Witte insisted on getting out of the car and went into the mausoleum to stand for a few minutes at the tomb of the great general. From there he went to the Stock Exchange, where he spent more than an hour studying its workings and mingling freely with the crowds. From there he went to the top of one of the towering downtown buildings to get a birdseye view of the city. This quite enchanted him. "The most magnificent, of all," he exclaimed. Mr. Witte then went into the subway and took an express train up town. "Now," he said, "this is all splendid, but I want to see all of New York; let's go to the East Side." Back down into Houston street he went in the automobile, through the Chinese, Jewish, Russian and Italian quarters.

As the president's representative, Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce will accompany Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira and their suites to the pier of the New York Yacht club at East Twenty-third street at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, where the delegation will board the protected cruiser Tacoma, Commander Alexander Sharp commanding, and the vessel will start for Oyster Bay, steaming at a medium speed. Half an hour later Mr. Peirce will perform a similar ceremony for Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen, the Russian plenipotentiaries, and their suite, who will go aboard the protected cruiser Chattanooga, Commander Reginald F. Nicholson commanding. Mr. Peirce will then board the converted yacht Sylph, which, steaming rapidly ahead, will pass the Tacoma and Chattanooga, taking position at the front of the column.

Arriving at Oyster Bay about noon, the "peace squadron" will anchor, its arrival being loudly heralded by the firing of an ambassadorial salute of 19 guns for each mission from the Galveston, Mayflower and Dolphin, which will be in waiting to convey the plenipotentiaries to Portsmouth. Mr. Peirce, on leaving the Sylph, will board the Mayflower about 1 o'clock. He will be given the presidential salute of 21 guns from all the vessels in the harbor, and as soon as his flag is hoisted on the Mayflower the Japanese plenipotentiaries will come on board from the Tacoma and be presented by Assistant Secretary Peirce. Half an hour later the Russian envoys will come aboard and be presented. Immediately the president will formally present the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries to each other. A buffet luncheon in the cabin of the Mayflower will follow. At its conclusion the Japanese mission will take leave of the president and board the Dolphin. Mr. Peirce will go aboard the cruiser Galveston, and the president will take leave of the Russian mission and go ashore, again receiving a salute of 21 guns.

Under convoy of the cruiser Galveston, Commander Cutler commanding, with Mr. Peirce aboard, the Russians on the Mayflower and the Japanese on the Dolphin, will sail for Portsmouth. The squadron will steam slowly, so as not to arrive there before 10 o'clock Monday morning.

### Mormon Votes Held Up.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 4.—A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Armstrong in the Third district court restraining three Mormon members of the city council from voting for or against a proposed franchise to the Utah Light and Railway company, now pending before the council. The three members restrained are Rubous Wells, W. J. Tuddenham and A. S. Barnes. Wells is one of the presidents of the seventies and the other two men hold minor church offices. The ground on which the restraint is issued is that these three men, by virtue of their membership in the Mormon church are interested in the proposed franchise, as the church owns stock in the Utah Light and Railway company, and the president of the corporation, Joseph F. Smith, is also president of the Mormon church.

### Rifled Registered Letters.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Aug. 4 — John Ballard, assistant postmaster at Richmond, Ky., was arrested by postoffice inspectors on a charge of rifling registered letters. On his person was found $12 and Cecil from a registered letter. When confronted with the charge Ballard confessed. The arrest caused a sensation, as Ballard is highly connected and had just been promoted.

### Bid For Fusion.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 4.— The Populist state executive committee fixed Wednesday, Sept. 20, at Lincoln, as the time and place for holding their state convention. As this is the date and place also selected by the Democrats, it is regarded as bid for fusion.

## RUSSIANS

**Continually Reinforced, Especially In Northern Korea.**

London, Aug. 4.—Dispatches from Tokyo give confirmatory evidence from the Japanese correspondents of the great strength of the Russian forces and their continual reinforcement, especially in northern Korea. Reports from the same source indicate the greatest inundation in three years has occurred in northern Korea. The bridges over the Tumen have been destroyed and the roads are impassable.

### After Floating Poolroom.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Gamblers intent upon playing races and policemen determined to prevent all racetrack betting on the high seas furnished on Lake Michigan one of the most unique and spectacular gambling raids ever attempted in this country. The police and gamblers raced around the lake, first into Michigan waters, then close to the shores of Illinois and then into the jurisdiction of Indiana, the one seeking to escape and the police determined to capture them at all hazards. The net results of the day for the police were the capture of 14 weary marine gamblers who floated ashore at South Chicago in a launch. All of the others, after a hot chase by the police in a lumbering fire tug, escaped to Indiana Harbor, Ind., and made their way ashore outside of the jurisdiction of the Chicago police. Chief of Police Collins announced two days ago that he would no longer permit the operation of the floating poolroom, City of Traverse. The boat was equipped with a wireless telegraph apparatus, and now lies in Indiana waters.

### Passenger Train Wrecked.

Pleasant Hill, Mo., Aug. 4.—Local passenger train No. 27 was wrecked near the coal chutes at this place, mortally injuring Engineer Frank C. Berry of Sedalia and painfully injuring Engineer Raymond of the same place. Engineer Berry, in charge of a switch engine, was doing some switching in the yards and pulled out on the main line, when he discovered the passenger train coming around the curve at the rate of 35 miles an hour. He was unable to avoid a head-on collision, and the two engines struck with tremendous force leaving them a complete wreck. All the cars left the track except one coach, but aside from a good shaking up none of the passengers was injured. The track was torn up for a distance of 300 feet.

### Fever on the Isthmus.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Governor Magoon's report for July on the yellow fever situation on the isthmus shows an improvement as compared with the preceding month. During July there were 29 cases of fever. Since the present outbreak of fever on the isthmus, which occurred during the latter part of April, there have been 26 deaths resulting therefrom, and of this number 15 were employes. The average force during this quarter has been in excess of 10,000 employes.

### Strike Settled.

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 4.—The street railway strike here was settled through the efforts of a citizens' committee. The terms are practically those to which the men assented last week, but which they subsequently rejected because the interurban and the Saginaw strikers remained out. The interurban strike has since been settled, though the Saginaw strike continues.

### Postoffice Robbed.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—The safe of the postoffice at Bales, 47 miles west of here, was blown open by robbers, who secured $200 in cash and $140 worth of stamps.

## GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Good to prime steers, $5 25@5 90; poor to medium, $3 75@5 10; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 00; cows, $2 50@4 50; heifers, $2 25@4 85; canners, $1 50@2 40; bulls, $2 50@4 00; Texas fed steers, $3 60@4 00; western steers, $3 50@4 90. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, $4 50@4 85; fair to choice mixed, $4 00@4 50; western sheep, $4 00@4 75; native lambs, $5 00@7 50; western lambs, $5 50@7 10. Calves—$3 00@7 00. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5 50@6 05; good to choice heavy, $5 90@6 05; rough heavy, $5 35@5 75; light, $5 70@6 10. Wheat—No. 2 red, 86½@88c. Corn—No. 2, 56¾@57c. Oats—No. 2, 27½c.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Export, good to choice, $5 15@5 50; shipping steers, $4 50@4 85; butchers' cattle, $4 25@5 00; heifers, $3 25@4 75; cows, $2 50@4 10; bulls, $2 25@3 75; milkers and springers, $20 00@40 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $5 75@6 25; wethers, $5 00@5 50; mixed, $4 50@5 00; ewes, $4 25@4 75; spring lambs, $6 00@8 25. Calves—Best, $7 25@7 50. Hogs—Mediums, $6 30@6 35, heavies, $6 30; Yorkers, $6 50, pigs, $6 55@6 60, roughs, $5 00@5 40; stags, $4 00@4 25.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Choice fat dry-fed steers, $3 50@5 50; course and rough, $3 75@4 25; heifers, $3 50@4 50, cows, $1 00@4 50, bulls, $2 00@3 25; milkers and springers, $12 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs — Good to choice lambs, $6 50@7 25, culls, $4 00@5 00; wethers, $4 50@5 00, mixed sheep $4 00@4 50; culls, $1 00@2 00, ewes, $3 50@4 25. Calves—$7 50 down. Hogs—Mixed weights, $6 25@6 30, pigs, $6 15@6 25, medium heavy, $6 20@6 25, stags and roughs, $3 75@5 25.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 25@5 50; prime, $5 15@5 30; tidy butchers, $4 50@4 70; heifers, $2 50@4 25; cows, bulls and stags, $2 25@5 00; fresh cows, $25 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 35@5 50; good mixed, $5 10@5 30, lambs $4 50@7 50. Calves—$5 00@5 00. Hogs—Prime heavy, $6 20@6 25; Yorkers, $6 40@6 45; Yorkers, $6 45@6 50, pigs, $6 15@6 25.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 83½@84c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 56½@57c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 27@28c. Rye—No. 2, 60c. Lard—$6 95. Bulk meats—$7 87½. Bacon $9 25. Hogs — $5 00@5 15. Cattle—$2 00@4 95. Sheep—$2 75@4 50. Lambs—$4 00@7 00.

NEW YORK—Wheat: No. 2 red, 89¾c. Corn—No. 2, 63¾c. Oats—Mixed, 26 to 32 lbs., 32½@33c.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 84¾c; corn, 59c; oats, 28¾c; rye, 59c; clovereed, $7 80.

# MAY ASSIST OPERATORS

## Strike of Northern and Northern Pacific Trainmen Possible.

## DIVERS CONFERENCES HELD

**Railway Officials Claim the Telegraphers' Strike Has Already Been Broken, While the Union Leaders Assert It Has Only Begun—Movement of Trains Satisfactory.**

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 4.—The second day of the telegraphers' strike on the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways ends with the railroad officials asserting that the strike has already been broken and the officials of the telegraphers' union declaring that it has only begun. Both sides profess great satisfaction with the situation, and each maintains that the struggle will be ended within a fortnight.

In spite of the difficulties presented by the walk-out of the telegraphers, the railroads have been able to keep the more important trains very near to the schedules. Through trains from the coast arrived in St. Paul on time, with the exception of the north coast limited on the Northern Pacific, which was not seriously delayed. The through freight trains are being successfully handled. The abandonment of a number of way freights was the most serious disablement of traffic.

The railway officials claim that there has been a notable break in the ranks of the strikers, all the operators on the branch of the Great Northern and North Dakota having gone back to work, and 30 or 40 more having signified their willingness to do so. Many substitutes were placed during the day and men for the different parts of the country are being examined and put to work as rapidly as they arrive.

Reports disprove the representations of the strikers that the freight traffic has been completely paralyzed. There has been much delay at many points in the handling of local freight, but this class of traffic is gradually being taken care of, and the railroad officials say there is no accumulation of freight at terminals and that no shipments will be refused. The ore traffic at the head of the lakes did not suffer, the Great Northern having handled 30,000 tons, which is more than an average day's tonnage.

Rumors of a sympathetic strike of the trainmen have been in circulation, and although conferences have been held with this plan in view, it is declared that such a move is not impending.

## SHOT FIVE

**Before He Was Killed by the Posse. Desperate Negro's End.**

Lewisville, Ark., Aug. 4.—After killing two persons, seriously and probably fatally shooting two others, one a woman, and less seriously shooting two more, Ike Kinney, a desperate negro, was killed in a river bottom at Doella, six miles south of Lewisville, after a hot fight with a posse of citizens that had surrounded him. Kinney killed a negro at Stamps on Wednesday, fled, and while being pursued by a posse, shot and killed E. R. Ferguson. Three miles from Lewisville the negro met Mr. and Mrs. Stewart of Greensburg, and immediately began firing. After shooting and seriously wounding both, the negro told them that he thought they were members of a posse, and assured them he was very sorry that he had fired on them. About 25 men with dogs started out on Kinney's trail. A few members of the searching party finally located him in a bottom near Doella, a plantation postoffice. As soon as the posse had arrived and begun to close in on the negro, he opened fire. C. C. Nash lost a finger. Alvin Barham was shot through the neck and seriously wounded. Then W. C. Nash sent a bullet into the negro and tumbled him over dead. The posse and the body of the negro were brought back to Stamps on a special train. Fifteen hundred dollars had been offered for the capture of Kinney, dead or alive.

### Nitroglycerin Exploded.

Eddyville, N. Y., Aug. 4—The nitroglycerin house of the Nitro-Powder company at Mingo Hollow, near here, caught fire, and the contents of the building exploded, totally destroying the structure. The men employed in the nitroglycerin department ran from the building when the fire started and all escaped except one man, who was slightly hurt. When the explosion occurred it was feared that a number of men had been killed, but later all were accounted for.

### Kaiser and King Edward.

Berlin, Aug. 4—No confirmation is obtainable of the report that a meeting has been arranged between Emperor William and King Edward, but the news is regarded by the press in general as probably true, as it is assumed that both rulers are anxious to assuage the embitterment between the two peoples.

### Paris Pessimistic.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The arrival in New York of M. Witte attracts much attention and is the source of considerable comment in official and diplomatic circles. The prevailing view is pessimistic over the success of the conference, and this sentiment is increased by St. Petersburg dispatches.

## HOPEFUL ASPECT

**Has the Yellow Fever Situation in the Crescent City.**

New Orleans, Aug. 4—With a diminution in the number of fatalities, and with little spread of the infection to new localities, the yellow fever situation was regarded as having a hopeful aspect. The authorities have not concealed their expectation that for some time there would be a daily average of 20 to 25 cases and a proportionate number of deaths, owing to the extent of the main infection, and anything less than these figures will be regarded as a distinct assurance that the situation is still under control.

The first encounter between the war vessels of the states of Louisiana and Mississippi took place at Rigolet's bridge, at the point where Lake Pontchartrain empties into the channel leading to Lake Borgne. The launch Majestic, armed with a Colt's rapid-fire gun, steamed up to the bridge and was halted by the Mississippi patrol boat Grace, commanded by Captain Blunt, who demanded of Lieutenant T. D. Miller of the naval brigade, commander of the Majestic, the name and destination of the latter. When this was made known the Grace left the Rigolets. Captain J. W. Destick, commander of the naval brigade, sailed for the scene of the trouble.

New cases, 54; total cases to date, 432. Deaths, 5; total deaths to date, 34. New substitute foci, 11; total substitute foci, 65.

### Suspicious Cases.

New York, Aug. 4. — Ten persons with every symptom, two of them passengers and the remainder members of the crew, were removed from the steamship Advance at quarantine. The steamer came from Colon, having aboard several employes of the isthmian canal. All those removed had high temperatures, and were taken to Hoffman island for observation.

## ROCKED THE BOAT,

**Did One of the Party, and Three Children Were Drowned.**

Camden, N. J., Aug. 4.—Leon Richardson, Howell Richardson and Helen Pallis, colored children, were drowned in a lake at Glenloch, N. J., a short distance from this city. The victims were members of an excursion party which was spending the day at Glenloch. The children had gone boating on the lake and one of the party rocked the boat, upsetting it. Two other children were rescued.

### Town Enjoined.

Boston, Aug. 4.—An order restraining the town of Essex from interfering with the poles and wires of the New England Telegraph company in connection with their use during the coming peace conference at Portsmouth, N. H., was issued by Judge Dodge of the United States circuit court. Another hearing will be held Aug. 8, when the matter will be finally adjudicated. The company claimed that its right to maintain its wires and poles through Essex is of international importance because they form a link in the shortest telegraph and cable route between Portsmouth and Europe. The town contended that it has never given the right of location to the company.

### Morocco Conference.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The state department has been invited by a foreign power, which is understood to be Germany, to indicate a preference for the meeting place for the international conference which is to deal with the reform of Moroccan affairs. Accordingly Secretary Adee has made answer that this government is perfectly willing to send its representative to any one of the places which have been mentioned by the powers more directly interested. So far nothing has been received here officially indicating an abandonment of the projected conference.

### Station Men Strike.

Denver, Aug. 4—The strike of section hands on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad who are members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes has not interfered in the least with the operation of trains. According to reports received at the general offices of the road in this city only about one-half of the regular force of 2,000 trackmen have quit work, and it is said the places of the strikers will be immediately filled with new men.

## CUT TO THE QUICK.

Disastrous floods ravaged the Aosta valley, Italy, and 12 persons were drowned.

Definite announcement is made that Cleveland is to have a $5,000,000 Union depot.

Warren paper mills at Rainsville, Pa., were almost destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.

Cotton crop report issued by the agricultural department gives the condition at 74.9.

At Paducah, Ky., H. H. Loving, a former banker, shot H. A. Rose, a prominent lumber man, three times and killed him. Quarreled over business matters.

William J. Bryan, Jr., is at a Chicago hospital, where he underwent a surgical operation for the removal of an abscess on his right knee, brought about by the inflammation that began with a corn on his foot.

General James P. Carnahan, major general of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, died at his home in Indianapolis after an illness of two weeks. The immediate cause of death was stomach trouble and uremic poison.

# HELPING OLD PEOPLE

## Hobby of an Iowa Millionaire Philanthropist.

## JOSTLY HOME GIVEN TO CHARITY

**How Abraham Slimmer of Waverly, Ia., Now Living in a Wood Shed, Is Trying to Do Practical Good With His Wealth—A Bachelor Loving Mankind, but Attending No Church and a Frugal Liver.**

Abraham Slimmer of Waverly, Ia., most eccentric of American millionaire philanthropists, recently gave $5,000 to the Sinai Hospital association of Milwaukee for a new building after attaching the novel conditions he affixes to every gift, says a Des Moines special dispatch to the New York Herald.

Slimmer is a follower of no religion and a believer in no creed. He is a philosopher, living upon the humblest fare, wearing unpretentious clothes, sleeping in a woodshed and trying to unburden himself of his wealth in a way to alleviate the suffering in this world.

He gave his home, worth $50,000, to the sisters of charity for a hospital, but required that it be dedicated as a nonsectarian hospital. He retired from his apartments to the wood shed on the rear of the lot, where he now resides. He says the associations of the property are too dear for him to leave it entirely, so he has asked that he may spend his remaining years in keeping up the property for the sisters.

To him money appeals little. He says that for his happiness all he wants is a crust of bread, a place to lay his head and clothes to keep him comfortable. He says the happiest moment of his life will be when he is to unburden himself of all his wealth and start on an equal footing with his fellow beings in the struggle for sustenance.

He went to Iowa a poor boy. There he amassed wealth through business shrewdness and good fortune by buying, feeding and selling cattle, then clearing land and selling lumber and finally by investing his accumulations in banks and real estate.

Helping old people is the hobby of Mr. Slimmer. He has given thousands of dollars for hospitals, homes for the friendless and old people's homes. But he drives his bargains well, demonstrating the shrewdness by which he gained his money. If he gives money for some home he draws the papers himself. He has laughed in the faces of lawyers who have been employed by religious societies to break his contracts that they might violate some of the provisions therein. They have always been found too strong.

Mr. Slimmer is a bachelor, and in making his contracts there is always one clause. That is that there shall be no women on the board of directors. He has no confidence in their executive ability. He says they are quarrelsome and arouse strife detrimental to the welfare of the institution. He is against marriage. That is a part of his philosophy. "Those who say they marry because they feel it to be a part of their duty," remarked the philosopher, "or because they feel it incumbent upon them to perpetuate the race by reproduction are hypocrites."

Another clause in his contracts is that no inmate of any institution to which he gives money shall be asked to go to religious services. He does not object to services being held in the institutions, but wants the inmates left to their own discretion as to going. "Because," explains the philosopher, "old persons might not like to refuse to go to services, and they are bigoted in their ideas. They might hear something that would arouse their anger and make them miserable. I am trying to make their last years those of perfect peace and happiness."

With no creed, he believes he is growing rich in the smiles bestowed upon him for his kindness. Believing that it will be "harder for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven than for a camel to pass through the needle's eye," he is rapidly doing away with his earthly gain. He exclaims:

"What is money? It is the capacity to curb one's own wants and has a corresponding capacity to do good for others and to make others happy.

"My possessions are a trust fund which will have to be disposed of some time, and there is no better time to dispose of them than while I am here to plan and figure out what is best to do with them. It is not charity. I cannot take the money with me when I go from this field of human activity. I cannot wear it or eat it. I cannot sleep more than other men, and if I could that would cost me nothing. Money generally lies heavily upon men's stomachs and gives those who have the most of it sour faces. Remove the money and they will have more pleasant faces and happier lives.

"I have tested my system by my own conscience and know it is right. If Mr. Rockefeller will let me handle his money for awhile he will die blessing me after I have spent it all. He is now a pauper in everything but money. Carnegie will never be happy until he gets down to true life and relieves distress and sorrow and suffering and humiliation."

Slimmer does not believe in building monuments for himself in the way of libraries and schools. He contends that true charity is to nurse the wounds of flesh and conscience among his fellow beings.

In his wood shed he has for his breakfast hot water and toast. His dinner he usually takes with some friend, and his supper is hard bread and coffee. He is a sturdy man, though of slight build.

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# How Uncle Sam Collects His Crop Statistics

AT 4 o'clock on a recent afternoon the government crop report for the month was made public at the department of agriculture. Precisely at the striking of the hour the door of the office of the chief statistician opened and Assistant Secretary Willet N. Hays appeared, bearing in his hand a dozen sheets of paper covered with figures. These papers were seized eagerly by a dozen waiting messenger boys, who rushed off with them to the telegraph offices.

Then Mr Hays drew a long breath "Two hours ago I had no idea what those totals would be," he mused. "I'll be mightily surprised, though, if there isn't a story in some paper tomorrow morning about those same totals being known to certain favored stockbrokers for several days 'Twas ever thus."

Mr Hays had not miscalculated. On the following morning all the leading dailies in the country published the report and commented freely upon it. Some of them did little more than hint darkly at abuses which seemed to prevail in the department. Some of them printed in full the charges of the Southern Cotton Growers' association that the reports of the cotton crop were "doctored" systematically and furnished in advance to favored operators. But this was by no means the beginning of the trouble. For months the criticism and accusation had been going on. Charges had been preferred against some of the department employees, and some of them had been asked to resign. The most recent crop reports were less satisfactory than ever. It was charged boldly by those most interested that "leaks" were occurring constantly. Secret service agents reported that incriminating evidence could be found against more than one trusted clerk in the statistician's office. Some of them had become rich in a most unexplainable and mysterious manner. The president demanded speedy reform. Secretary Wilson began an overhauling of the department. From the first he exhibited a willingness to co-operate with all outside efforts looking toward a full and impartial investigation and showed in every way his determination to put an end to the department abuses and to restore the government crop report to its former position in the public confidence

About a year ago a sharp attack was made on Chief Statistician John Hyde by a combination of cotton growers. The matter created a good deal of discussion and ill feeling, and there was talk of a congressional investigation, but nothing was done at the time. The committee of agriculture of the house gave a preliminary hearing to some of the charges of jobbery, but it was decided not to attempt a formal inquiry. Since then Secretary Wilson has been standing stanchly by his crop forecasters. He is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the complex scheme by which news of local crop conditions is picked up from all parts of the country and combined in a comprehensive statement covering the general situation. The system is surrounded with so many safeguards to prevent leakage and most of the men who handle the reports have been tested through so many years of temptation that the secretary has found it very hard to realize that the methods employed and the personnel of the bureau are not beyond criticism. Subsequent developments have induced him to modify his early opinion as to the impeccability of the bureau, and he is willing to admit that he has been the victim of overconfidence The pressure from the growers' interests has been so great that Chief Statistician Hyde has resigned, and Assistant Secretary Willet N. Hays' has been put in charge of the statistical bureau with unlimited authority.

The government system of crop reporting is really a wonderful scheme, and the reporting force is a peculiar organization It is composed of about 250,000 agents scattered all over the land and is probably the least expensive organization, in view of its size, in existence. The total appropriation for the support of the bureau of statistics is only $190,000 a year. Out of this sum must be paid the salaries of the chief statistician, a large corps of associate statisticians and assistants and many agricultural experts, all located at Washington; then come the field men, the state agents, the county correspondents and the township reporters, aggregating, all told, 250,000 men. It is an enormous agency, and it is kept going at small expense from a tiny 6 by 10 office in an annex of the agricultural department building

Of course the entire force is not called on in the compilation of the ordinary monthly crop reports. Twice a year the chief calls on all of his force for information. The reports refer especially to the cereals then in season. In June, for example, the report gives a statement of the condition of the wheat, oat and barley crop. In July corn is included with the other crops.

SECRETARY WILSON

In midsummer a mammoth report is sent out embodying the opinions of the entire force of 250,000 forecasters, and at harvest time another similar report is issued.

It is a fact that the foundation of the crop reports furnished by Uncle Sam is built of the agricultural opinions of a great number of unpaid men. There are at least 40,000 township correspondents, all of them farmers of sufficient intelligence to fill out blank forms provided by the government. These forms ask for information concerning the area of land under cultivation in different crops, amount of rainfall, etc. The men and women who send in these reports are satisfied to receive as a reward for their labor a few packages of seed in the spring and some of the publications of the department for winter reading. The next body of official news gatherers consists of the county correspondents. There are 2,600 of these, each of whom has three assistants, making a total force of county correspondents of 7,800. The department has a list of over 100,000 other farmers, who are called upon twice a year for specific facts which enter into the general forecast of crops just prior to harvesting time.

The paid force, those who receive some portion of the $190,000 set aside by the government for the purpose of maintaining the bureau, is small, but capable. It embraces the state agents and the field men. The state statistical agents, one for every state, according to the plan, are paid from $500 to $900 a year for about a week's work in each month. They are kept posted by the county correspondents, but they are not dependent entirely on their reports. They are allowed the greatest possible latitude in the exercise of their own judgment and are men of standing and character in their various communities. The field men receive $7 a day and expenses Literally construed, their duties consist in moving about in their own districts during the growing season and gathering information from any source accessible to them. They interview not only farmers and planters, but get information from implement dealers, merchants, bankers, stock growers, etc. They are given the fullest possible opportunity to form their judgment from the comments of men on both sides of the crop question.

Every precaution is taken to prevent leaks. The sheets sent in by the county and township correspondents are distributed to the office force by the chief of the division. In the apportionment of the work great care is taken to keep the section reports separated widely, so that no clerk is permitted to deal with figures for a single crop covering a wide area Extra precaution is taken to detect collusion, and every night before work is over the records are all collected and locked in a great safe. The reports of the state agents and the field men are put in this safe also and kept there under unbroken seals until a stated time.

The issuing of a completed report is quite a ceremonial affair. On the eventful morning of the day on which it is to appear the secretary of agriculture or his assistant goes over to the office of the chief statistician to witness the opening of the envelopes. The door of the office is locked, and no one is permitted to enter until the compilation is completed. The clerks keep to their tasks until the final results are reached. After repeated verification a trusted employe is called into the room and set at work running off the reports on a mimeograph machine. Meanwhile the reporters and messengers from the brokers and telegraph offices are waiting impatiently in the corridor for the door to open, and when it does the mad scampering begins.

Of course it is inevitable that there should be much preliminary guesswork in interested quarters as to the tenor of the expected report. It is equally inevitable that these guesses should occasionally prove to be correct. Whenever it happens thus, there is an immediate charge of crookedness against the bureau. It has been so since its organization, and it has been threatened repeatedly with investigation In spite of the effort that has been made to prevent it, the department officials do not deny that crookedness has been practiced. They insist, however, that it has not been the rule.

When the department of agriculture was created, in 1862, and I put in charge of an official termed the commissioner of agriculture there was faint promise that it would ever arrive at its present consequence, having for its head a member of the president's cabinet. In 1889, during the administration of Grover Cleveland, the commissioner of agriculture, Norman J. Coleman of Missouri, was given a seat in the cabinet, and agriculture was raised to the dignity of an actual department of the government The wisdom of the action was doubted by many persons at the time, and there were many who saw in it a mere political expedient, "a sop to the farmer," and who were of the opinion that little actual good would come from transforming the former commissioner into a cabinet dignitary, enlarging his powers and increasing the bureaus under his supervision.

Nowadays, however, every person who has given any attention to the subject or has taken the trouble to sound popular opinion on the matter knows that this department last except one to be created, is one of the most important among the nine great divisions of the general government It has been a fortunate thing for the department that its heads thus far have been men of good practical sense, men who were willing to devote all of their time and attention to the work of promoting the agricultural interests of the nation.

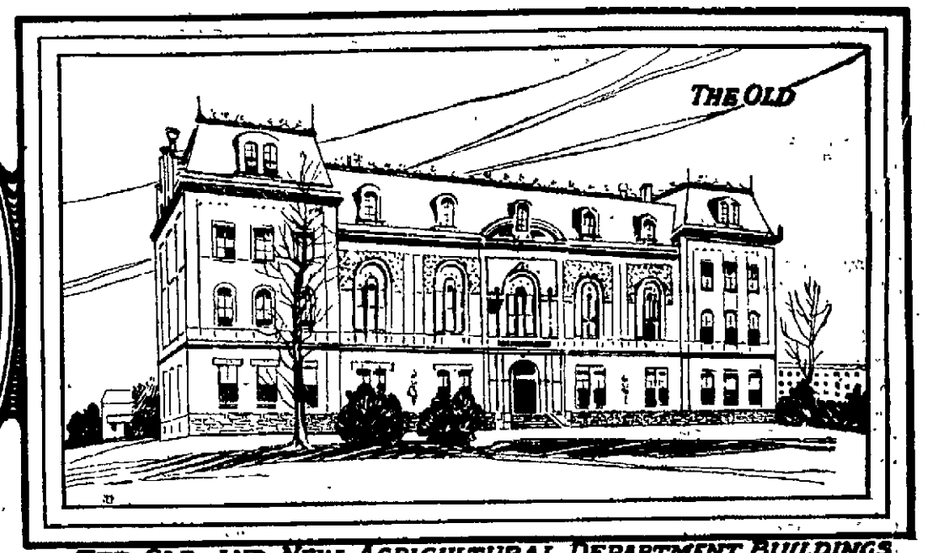
There have been but four secretaries since the foundation of the department as it is now constituted—Norman J Coleman of Missouri, Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wisconsin, J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska and James Wilson of Iowa, the present incumbent. All of them have proved to be admirable selections. Mr Coleman was secretary less than a month, but he had been commissioner and had obtained an excellent record in that capacity No other department has shown a quicker growth or has intrenched itself more securely in the affections of the people It has become an indispensable part of the governmental machinery, and vast interests are bound up in it. The eagerness with which its monthly crop bulletins are awaited is an evidence of its standing among the farming community, and the very fact that questionable methods of obtaining them in advance have been resorted to shows their commercial value. Ever since their first issue attempts have been made to manipulate them dishonestly, and it is quite likely that occasional leaks will continue in spite of the increased vigilance.

Until congress assembles Mr Hays will have control over the entire work of the bureau This appointment was in accordance with the president's recommendation. He believes that Mr. Hays is peculiarly qualified to take charge of the government's immense system for collecting crop reports and has unlimited confidence in his ability to put a stop to the leakages in the reports. The salary of the chief statistician has been only $3,500, and it has been difficult to get a capable man to accept the office. On that account congress will be asked at the next session to increase the salary to at least $5,000.

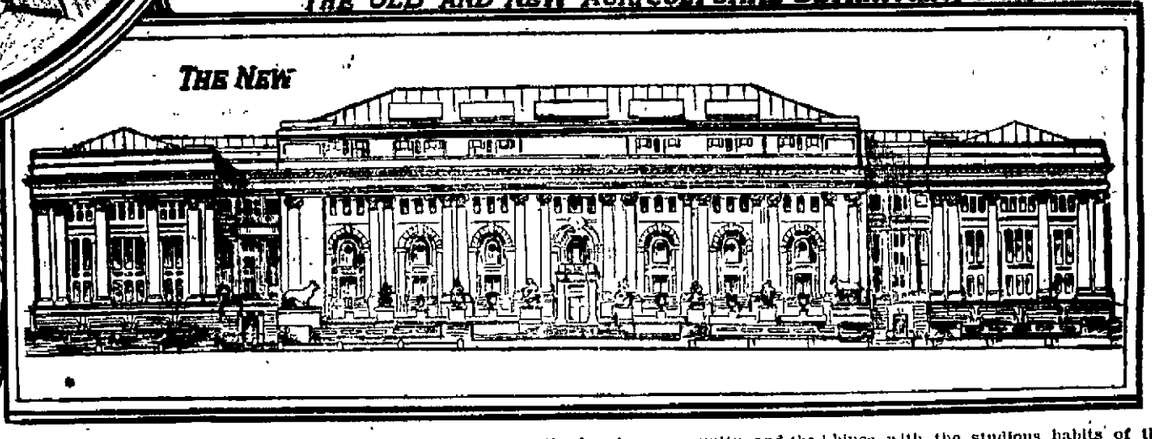
Mr. Hays has an excellent reputation among agriculturists and scientists. He has not been in the agricultural department long enough to establish a record, having been appointed assistant secretary last fall after a spirited contest which lasted several months. He is an unassuming and scholarly man, who prides himself on the fact that he is first of all a farmer. For fifteen years before coming to Washington he had been a professor in the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota. His specialty has been plant breeding, and his successes in that direction have made him famous all over the world

Mr. Hays is the experimenter who from a single plant developed Minnesota wheat No. 169, which has been adopted by the great wheat growing section of the northwest and has increased the aggregate yield by millions of bushels. He has also been very successful in breeding new varieties of corn suitable for culture in the far northwest. He is a man of tireless industry, precise methods of work and a thoroughly scientific mind. He combines with the studious habits of the scholar the directness and good judgment of the practical man of affairs and is also reputed to possess executive ability of unusual force.

ALBERT ROSSITER.



THE OLD



THE NEW

THE OLD AND NEW AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS

## OIL PALMS.

The finest groves of oil palms are found in Liberia at Cape Palmas, where for miles the graceful trees wave their branches. The decline of Liberian coffee has caused some farmers to consider the palm as a possible staple upon which to bestow their future labors.

## FIRST INSURANCE.

The first insurance company was started in 1706 The name of the company was "Amicable," and it was established in London.

## JAPAN'S SEA VICTORY.

### Eyewitness Describes Defeat of Rojestvensky's Fleet.

### CZAR'S MEN SANGUINE OF SUCCESS

**Russian Admiral, Says Surgeon of Hospital Ship Orel, Never For a Moment Seemed to Fear Defeat—Japanese Came Suddenly and Completely Demoralized Their Foe—Fearful Scenes as the Borodino Sank.**

First of the eyewitnesses of the great naval battle between Japan and Russia in the sea of Japan to arrive at San Francisco, is Dr. M. Paris, who was surgeon of the Russian hospital ship Orel, which was at the rear of the column of the czar's men-of-war passing up through Tsushima channel, when the watchful Japanese, under Admiral Togo, pounced upon them, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Dr. Paris arrived recently on the liner Korea on the way to France. He is a Frenchman and claims to have had no special interest in the battle beyond looking after the sick and wounded.

Dr. Paris, along with many other surgeons on the Orel, joined the vessel at Toulon as delegate from the French Red Cross society. The Orel accompanied the Baltic fleet around the Cape of Good Hope and up along the Asiatic coast to the scene of the battle. All along, says Dr. Paris, the Russians, although they knew that a great battle would in all probability be fought before Vladivostok was reached, were in the most sanguine mood. Admiral Rojestvensky, and his officers never for a moment seemed to fear defeat at the hands of the Japanese, though the Russian vessels after their long cruise were foul with long grasses that were born of the cruise through tropical seas.

"It is the truth that the Russians were not afraid of the Japanese," said Dr. Paris. "Our fleet went along as though there was nothing to fear, and I was told by the officers that Admiral Rojestvensky would make short work of the Japanese if they attempted to block his way. The admiral's assurance was shared by all of us. Though having to pass close to the Japanese coast, nobody, so far as I knew, cared whether we met the Japanese or not, but we had a different feeling before the thing was over.

"Having made good progress up through the sea of Japan, we were about to pass through Tsushima channel on the way to Vladivostok, when, at about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of May 27 and during thick weather, a number of Japanese men-of-war suddenly loomed up right ahead and began firing. As I afterward learned, the Japanese had ninety-six torpedo boats as against sixteen accompanying the Russian fleet, and the Japanese vessels, being familiar with the coast, darted out almost simultaneously from many an inlet and completely demoralized our vessels. Before a man of us knew what had happened, as it were, there were dead and dying men all about us and sinking ships and a condition of things that none of us were prepared for.

"Rojestvensky? How could he have been on the lookout for any such attack? An hour before he and all the rest of us had had a very small opinion of the Japanese. And now—now it seemed as though all the world's supply of ammunition was being hurled at us from the front. The fog only added to the demoralization and the damage. As for my particular vessel, the Orel, she had not a gun or revolver on board, and yet we were the target for a score of lively Japanese warships. At our masthead there was a large Red Cross flag, but before we were finally captured seven big shells had been fired at us. On board the Orel were the officers of the British steamer Old Hemia, whom we had taken from a captured steamer laden with contraband of war for Japan. The Japanese said later that we had taken those Britishers aboard purposely to save ourselves from attack, but it was not so.

"I saw the big battleship Borodino sink, and it was the only one of the twenty sunk that I saw go down. But it was enough. To see such a magnificent battleship go down with all hands is beyond my power of description. As I say, the weather was thick, and my ship was in the rear of the column that was passing through the strait, but I had a good look at the Borodino, perhaps a mile away, as she began to careen and fill. Her guns were firing, and I could see that many of the great shells she fired were going skyward or into the sea beside her. But every Japanese shell, it seemed, went straight into the vitals of the Borodino and exploded among the human beings aboard of her. Noise and tumult and smoke, a phantasmagoria of such confounding impressions that I could not realize the situation at the time—this was all I could take note of, and then a heavy listing of the big battleship and a going down at the head, but no cessation of the Japanese attack, and then the tremendous plunge, just visible through the fog.

"There were hundreds of men aboard, and they went down to death and many of them suffering from injuries before they sank. Immediately afterward—there were other vessels all around losing men—the choppy sea was swarming with injured and drowning men. But we were not allowed to save them. My ship was taken in hand by a Japanese cruiser and escorted to Sasebo, and we were kept there fifteen days before our release."

## FRANCE'S NEW ESCUTCHEON.

France has made, in the course of her history, so many changes in her heraldic symbol that the latest has escaped almost without notice. The republic has just taken to itself a new coat of arms, which came into official use for the first time during the king of Spain's recent visit, the escutcheons being then quietly affixed to the ministry of foreign affairs, where, since his majesty resided there, they doubtless passed with many a worthy Frenchman for the Spanish coat of arms. The new design consists of the lictor's fasces, around which are twined sprays of oak and olive, the whole bound together with a band bearing the inscription, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and around all a cartouch with the words "French Republic."

## PIGS IN CHURCH.

Animals attend a church service in Cuzco, Peru. Pigs, goats, cattle and poultry are brought by their owners to be blessed on All Souls' day. The seats are removed, and the animals can trot about or lie down, as they wish. After the ceremony the live stock is formally given to the monks, who receive little other payment for their services.

## A Jewish Anniversary.

The Jews celebrate this year the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their settlement in the United States.

# The Remarkable Discovery of John Butler Burke

INVESTIGATIONS at the Cavendish laboratory of Cambridge university recently made public are held by some scientists to afford ground for the belief that the secret of life has at last been revealed. The last generation of investigators pursued the fleeting enigma into the perplexing labyrinth of the protoplasmic cell, but could not extricate it. Now it is asserted in all seriousness that beneath the all revealing light of radium it has been surprised in its innermost sanctuary.

The properties of the new element, radium, as they are unfolded day by day to the wondering scientists, have already made the previously arranged axioms and principles of physics and chemistry of doubtful value. It has discredited the law of gravitation, has antagonized the law of the conservation of energy, has replaced the atomic theory with the corpuscular and has offered a new account of the ultimate constitution of the universe. It has practically reconstructed chemistry Just as that most entrancing of all sciences was becoming somewhat exact this new wonder interposed and disarranged everything.

It is but the simple and rather timidly offered statement of a scholar, but it has startled the world, which is not unaccustomed to thrills produced by modern science. A student of physics in the university most distinguished for its adherence to mathematical precision in scientific research says that by the penetrating energy of radium he has brought into existence bodies exhibiting the phenomena of life. John Butler Burke does not affirm that he is a creator of animal life or that the commonly accepted theory of creation is faulty. He merely states, with a modesty and diffidence that do him credit, that in the course of his experimentation with radium he has been able to produce something which resembles life. He makes no secret of his method. True man of science that he is, he hastens to make public his simple experiment, first disclaiming any intention of making a search for the life principle and explaining that he was merely trying to produce unstable molecular aggregations in certain organic substances For this purpose he put into a test tube sterilized bouillon or clear beef tea so carefully prepared that no life germs could possibly have been present in it. He then introduced into the tube a tiny particle of radium inclosed in a quill. Now Burke began to watch under a microscope the various changes that took place. In rather less than thirty-six hours the bouillon was seen to be undergoing a change, and microscopic particles not unlike bacteria made their appearance. As time went on these minute bodies became more and more definite in form. They began to separate, each piece taking up an independent existence, precisely as do life cells and also crystals. Thus far there had been nothing to suggest anything more wonderful than the phenomena connected with crystallization Burke removed the substance from the tube and placed it in an unsterilized medium To his infinite surprise, the animated particles continued to show activity Exposed to the light, they became quiet, but restored to darkness they renewed their activity for some time.

The agitated and rather overawed scientist would not permit himself to accept unreservedly what seemed to be the evidence of his own senses. He began at once to search for an explanation of the apparent wonder, at first ascribing the perplexing results to his own imperfect manipulation. In subsequent experiments he convinced himself that the bouillon was entirely free from any possibility of bacteria. Some of his scientific friends suggested that the life germs might have been introduced into the bouillon by means of the radium It was remembered, however, that radium is fatal to bacteria, being markedly antiseptic. Even if this were not so, the fact remains that the radium had been subjected to the process of sterilization, a heat of 130 degrees C which would be destructive to all living organisms

It was also suggested that the "radiobes," as they have been named, might be crystals, which are well known to grow. They do not respond to the crystal test of polarized light. Under the polariscope crystals show wonderful graduations of light and shade arranged in more or less geometrical forms. The bodies discovered by Mr. Burke do not yield this result under the polariscope hence, it is contended, they cannot be of the nature of crystals. It has been proved also that they are not bacteria. They are soluble in water and bacteria are not. This need not exclude them from the domain of living things, for there is no reason why the more elementary living organisms hitherto undiscovered should not be soluble

Mr Burke has been exceedingly careful in his accounts of his experiments. He has moved more cautiously and spoken less positively than many a more aggressive scientist would have done. He has never committed himself to the declaration that he is convinced that his "radiobes" are life cells, although his friends believe that he is inclined to that belief. All that he has been willing to say publicly is that his new discoveries seem to occupy the frontiers of life, where they stand trembling between the inertia of inanimate existence and the exultant throb of incipient vitality. The investigator sums it all up in this prudent fashion

"What I have obtained seemed in the first instance to have been either microbes or crystals or neither of them, but something in the border line between them Now, to my mind, they appear to approximate more closely to bacteria than to crystals as ordinarily understood, although, strictly speaking, they appear to differ largely from both, but I make this statement with all due reserve. Until more powerful instruments—for which I am at present waiting—are at hand I should prefer to withhold further opinion on this subject. If it were pressed upon me just now to say whether the forms I have obtained are living or not living matter, I should be forced to reply reluctantly that they appeared to be in the anomalous condition of matter which is on the border line between the living and the dead"

America has not been a mere onlooker in this amazing study. A little group of scientists headed by Professor Jacques Loeb, now of the University of California, has been for some years engaged in a series of careful experimentation in parthenogenesis and allied subjects The remarkable results obtained at the marine biological laboratory at Woods Holl, Mass., constitute one of the most thrilling chapters in the adventures of human thought. These men have not made any attempt to separate the life cell; they have only undertaken to control its development. The list of weird scientific feats performed over and over again at Woods Holl and at the biological station at Naples and elsewhere should prepare the intelligent and progressive student of nature for anything that is capable of demonstration It has been proved conclusively that the most absorbing religious beliefs have nothing to fear from even the most daring proclamations of science. Science has indeed explained many things, but at its very best it has only postponed from phenomenon to phenomenon the final admission of a supernatural first beginning Should Mr Burke's genius succeed in separating the life principle by means of radium or any other elemental substance it will only serve to enlarge the problem of life itself.

John Butler Burke is an Irishman by birth and education. He has been at Cambridge only a couple of years, coming to Cavendish laboratory from Trinity college, Dublin, to continue his studies and experiments in bacteriology From the day of his arrival in the famous school he has distinguished himself as an original observer of the most unusual ability His work has been so thorough and the results he has obtained have been so conclusive that he has become well known to all the leading men of his kind All of them are intensely interested in the result of Mr. Burke's investigations but most of them are chary of expressing an opinion Sir William Ramsay, himself one of the most brilliant physicists in Great Britain, says that there may be some foundation for Burke's discovery, but he declines to commit himself to any further opinion on the subject. Dr. Dreyer of Dublin is frankly skeptical. He thinks that Burke's experiments prove nothing whatever. He believes that everything may be explained by the conclusion that the bouillon used was improperly sterilized He is a firm advocate of the theory that spontaneous generation is impossible Dr Metchinkoff, the great Russian specialist, declares that it would require a great deal of corroboration to make him a believer in the theory of spontaneous generation He says that it must be established by many different persons and under all sorts of conditions before he can be brought to credit it. Dr. Bastian, one of the most eminent of biologists, says that he is ready to be convinced by further experimentation. Sir Oliver Lodge, England's highest authority and an admirer of Burke, warns the scientific world that it must not be surprised if something be done in the Cavendish laboratory which properly may be considered to be of the nature of spontaneous generation.

JAMES R. BENTLEY.

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SATURDAY - - - - AUGUST 5

Not only should the president's stand against using the likeness of the nation's chief executive be backed up by legislation on the subject, but a far more-reaching law should be passed. The cartoonists should be made to respect the office, if not the man. At the worst, the advertisements depict the president as he is, but the cartoonists are not content with that. They resort to caricature, and caricature not always friendly.

But the most remarkable feature of all the noise and the turmoil of the Equitable disclosures is the silence of David Bennett Hill.

But when it comes to the purification of citizenship, the parsons will have to play second fiddle to the grand jurors.

If all the regular run of business could only be gotten out of the way at the special session of congress, it might be possible to handle the investigations at the regular.

Paul Morton's salary as president of the Equitable has been cut from $100,000 to $80,000. Dosn't look like so much of a cut. But then, if one will only stop to think, he can count at least half a dozen of his acquaintances who could be induced to take the job for the part that has been lopped off.

And then, Senator Mitchell may feel that he can safely defer a little matter like resigning until he's in jail and has nothing else to do.

John Rockefeller has cut the wages of the workmen on his New Jersey estate from $1.50 to $1.25 a day, but the beneficiary of his coming bit of philanthropy has not been disclosed.

Governor La Follette says he would like to hang Mr. Stuyvesant Fish. As the governor is elected to the senate, Mr. Fish probably considers that punishment enough, and maintains silence.

Not content with holding up the Equitable policy-holders, Mr. Hyde is now said to be making a practice of holding up trains.

Commenting on the statement that bad water is said to kill more soldiers than are killed by bullets, the Washington Post adds: "Firewater leads the list of bad waters." We are always ready to accept expert opinion.

Professor Lankester of Oxford says the Maritans are far ahead of us; that they are living in a condition of universal peace. It's hardly fair to make comparisons till all the facts are known. Maybe Mars has no Tom Lawsons, Ida Tarbells or Doctor Gladdens.

What a surprise that Wisconsin boom for president in 1908 must have been to Mr. Bryan!

Korea is now appealing for integrity. Didn't know Korea had an appeal left in her.

The editor of the Mirror, who has used his own paper and his relation to outside papers as correspondent to say that an editorial in Saturday's Star and the speech of Mr. Harding at Cedar Point were in conflict, should take advantage of his opportunity to show the conflicting utterances in the deadly parallel columns. That would be more convincing than the say-so of the Mirror's editor. As a matter of fact the utterances at Cedar Point and the editorial in Saturday's Star are in perfect harmony. The Star has abated no word about the baneful influence of "political lobbyists who go to legislators bearing the credentials of party organizations." There are words used at Cedar Point. What the Democrat press has termed the "official lobby" was not referred to at Cedar Point. The senseless utterances on that subject have broken out with the opening of the Democratic literary bureau. The Star again invites the Mirror or any other Democratic paper to print the conflicting utterances in the deadly parallel. This paper will be glad to reproduce the specimen of "eaten words."

## THE OFFICIAL LOBBYISTS AND THEIR CRITICS

In the current campaign literature sent out from Democratic headquarters and contributed by highly virtuous county seat editors, there is a lot of silliness on the subject of the "official lobby" that needs the censorship of intelligence. When Governor Herrick made his well meant and timely attack on the lobby that pesters and annoys and frequently corrupts the general assembly, he merited cordial and sincere support rather than carping criticism. Of course Governor Herrick did not make an especial target of the political lobbyists, like Hissey and Bernard and Schwab and Johnson of Cleveland and Brown of Toledo—they are on both sides of the political fence, it will be observed—for natural and excusable political reasons, but his sweeping denunciation of the lobby included them, of course. But the Democratic bureau and editorial writers have started out to make political capital in abusing what they term the "official lobby." They would have the reading public believe that the governor, the auditor of state, the attorney general, the secretary of state and other executive officials have no business advising members of the legislature. No worse bit of political insanity has ever been given utterance. One might as well say that the executive officials of a great corporation have no right to confer with the directors. The executive officials of the state are the active managers of affairs, and without their advice the general assembly would be rudderless ship at sea. The general assembly appropriates a budget of about twelve millions at every biennial session. Fancy what the farmers and country editors, lawyers and doctors and city ward politicians would know about voting for these appropriations without advice from executive heads who are in intimate touch with state institutions! If an advisory committee of 100 of the most capable men of the state were to choose the members of the general assembly, instead of the choice being determined by the varying fates of local politics, the case would not be greatly different. Legislators, however capable as individuals, cannot know intimately of all the affairs of a great commonwealth like Ohio. There would be less need if representatives and senators were kept in office indefinitely, during capable and honest service, but the hunger for a little honor is so great that many members are only single term incumbents, and third termers are an exception. So long as we have the present form of government there is absolute need for what the Democratic press is railing at as an "official lobby." Some officials may exert too much influence, but that does not alter the need. The governor who would not or could not advise with assemblymen on pending legislation, would soon be driven to despair or resignation. The state auditor, who must have funds before they can be expended, must either advise assemblymen concerning finances or contemplate a mix-up that would speedily lead to widespread ridicule. The attorney general's advice often saves the ambitious law-maker from making the constitution a forgotten bit of organic law. Perhaps a wise bunch of editors could frame and perfect a harmonious code of election laws without advice from the secretary of state, who has been brought face to face with all the varied problems involved, but the general assembly simply could not do it. This is the simple truth. It will be just as well to digest it with a little common sense.

The paid lobbyist, the professional lobbyist, the political lobbyist—all of them deserve to be shut out and kept out, regardless of rank, political affiliation or the credentials they bear. They are the source of corruption, of scandal and mischievous legislation. But the official lobby, so called, though deserving a name that puts them above the offensively lobbying class, is a necessity, and will continue so long as we have a popular form of government. We can never hope for general assemblymen who possess the wisdom of all the editors, or the widespread knowledge of the hypocritical class that gets busy with a virtuous howl whenever a campaign time comes around.

Governor La Follette says he would like to hang President Fish of the Illinois Central. Mr. Fish should have exercised greater care in editing his complimentary list. 'tis true, but Mr. La Follette would hardly be justified in taking human life for a little omission of that kind.

Of course, Japan will maintain the open door in the Far East and she will probably also do her utmost to maintain the Chinese boycott.

How would you like to be in position to request that your salary be cut $20,000?

In spite of the scandal in the agricultural department, Secretary Wilson stands out as one of the big, clean men of the country, in whom there is explicit confidence. A more honest man or a more capable man in his department, never adorned a presidential cabinet. There are no frills and there is no faking about Wilson. He is an agriculturist himself of the practical kind, one who farms a farm, instead of farming farmers. He has done a thousand times as much to elevate agricultural pursuits and make farming profitable as the entire chorus of small-minded critics who are barking at him.

Should Miss Tarbell or Mr. Lawson desire to take a southern trip, no doubt Mr. Rockefeller would be willing to "pay the freight" as far as New Orleans.

A Colorado man is enroute to Detroit to meet the wife, deserted by him four days after their marriage, who has been waiting for his return for forty-two years. Manifestly there are women able to overlook a little procrastination.

It would have been much more politic, instead of saying he would like to hang Mr. Fish, had Governor La Follette stated that he would like to string him.

No doubt citizens of Chicago have discovered that calling off a strike doesn't necessarily mean calling off acts of violence.

Still, the senate cannot be blamed. No charts were offered them showing yellow fever epidemics marked in red like the volcanoes along the proposed Nicaraguan route.

Maybe Mr. Douglas' statement, that General Grosvenor will not again run for congress, was authorized, but if it was it may be set down as the first instance when "Old Figgers" was content to let some other fellow do his prophesying for him.

The Chicago strike is over, at last, and all that is left to the teamsters is the bitter end.

It is a mistake that there is nothing left of the Russian navy. But it is sailing under the Japanese flag. The Japs are doing better than the Americans did in the war with Spain. We sunk or captured numerous Spanish war vessels, but they were generally hopelessly ruined beforehand. The Japs, however, are making additions to their own navy from Russian relics. The latest addition is the battleship Poltava, which has been set afloat in the harbor of Port Arthur.

Colonel Bryan is almost converted to the belief that one term in the White House is enough. The colonel, in other words, don't care if the political lightning doesn't strike twice in the same place if it will only strike in the right place once.

Ex-Senator Mason is out for Foraker for president campaign in 1908. The anti-Forakerites have unmasked their batteries rather early in the game.

It's lucky for Mayor Weaver is a Republican, or that snubbing of Mayor Johnson might result in the Quaker City man being read out of the party.

The Chicago News remarks that nowadays the Equitable policy-holder can pay up a premium without feeling that he may be simply bearing part of expenses of a swell dinner party.

Mr. Hoch having been reprieved for a few weeks, there's now no reason why half a dozen women more can't identify him as their husband.

Says the Columbus Citizen: "Quite frequently when young couples marry 'to surprise their friends,' they soon realize that they have inflicted the most painful surprise on one another." If anything were lacking to prove that the Citizen man is a philosopher, this would fill the gap. The marriages made "to surprise their friends," the marriages highly tinged with that variety of romance which secures publicity in the press, the novel marriages and the freak marriages are those most liable to end in shipwreck.

The yellow fever situation at New Orleans is not alarming the transcontinental railroad people in the least. New Orleans isn't on the canal route.

Baron Komura, so a news item states, is fond of hash. There's no getting away from the fact that there is a reckless strain in all the Japs.

The Equitable disturbances may blow over, as Senator Depew predicts but it would ease the senator somewhat if he only knew what it's going to take with it.

"The Czar" so the Columbus Dispatch holds, "declares that he may be depended on to declare no shameful peace." The Japanese commissioners, possibly, will save him embarrassment on that score.

A billion dollar indemnity might not seem so big to the Russians had they only had the foresight to have had a congress to get them used to ten-figure sums.

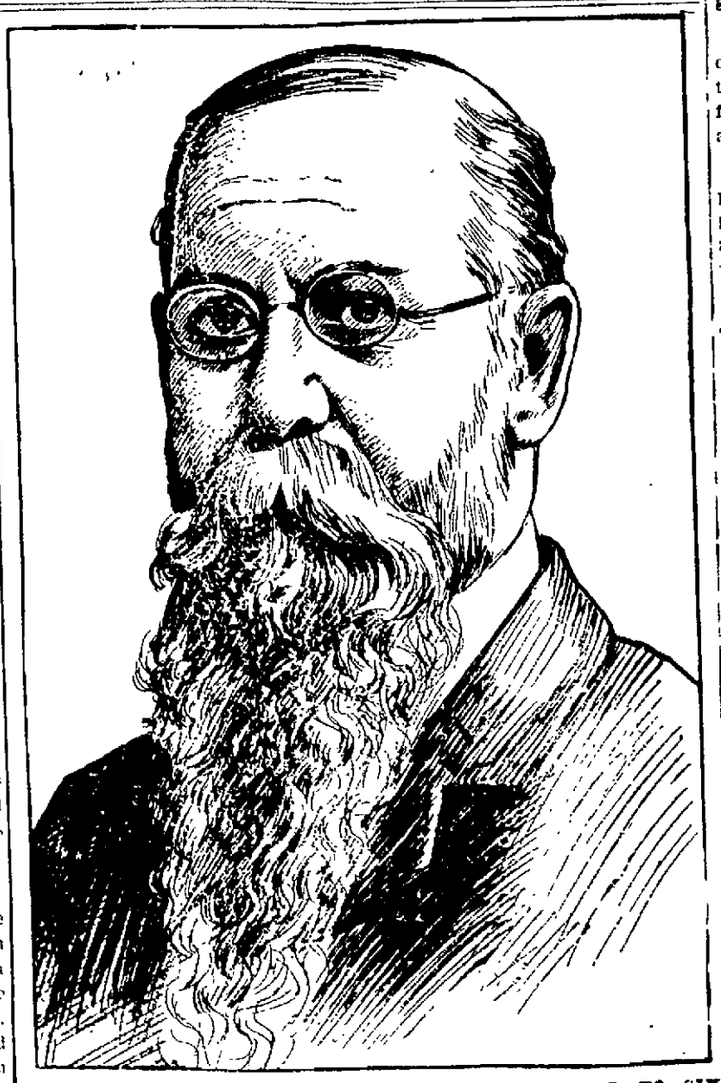
An Arkansas state senator has been indicted for giving a bribe. Some of these legislators are bound to get into the graft game one way or another.

Since the Chicago strike is dead, we must assume that it's its ghost which continues to do the slugging.

Had not a party accompanied Mr. Taft to the Far East, the Japs might have imagined that Americans are a race of giants.

If Russia isn't absolutely certain as to the extent of her island possessions in the Far East she has only to keep her eye on the Japs to be able to locate them.

The railroad interests will readily admit that Mr. La Follette has made too much of a success on the Chautauqua circuit to justify him in wasting his time in the senate.



SENATOR J. H. MITCHELL OF OREGON, SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

China probably realizes that she should have secured pay in advance for the use of her territory for the Russo-Japanese exhibition.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat speaks of John R. McLean and Mayor Tom Johnson as out of politics. Mr. McLean may admit that the political game is no longer alluring to him. But Mayor Tom—not while there's a drop of gasoline left in the red devil wagon.

Messrs. Gaynor and Greene do not appear in the least alarmed over their prospect of spending another winter in Canada. In fact, they have almost reached the conclusion that a northern climate agrees with them.

It must be something of a puzzle to the Chinese to understand how the Japs can think so highly of Americans and yet think so little of American goods as to agitate a boycott.

How times have changed. Here we have the governor of Mississippi and the governor of Louisiana talking cross to each other over shotguns utterly oblivious to the historic example set by the governors of the Carolinas.

Mr. Burbank is endeavoring to produce a rindless watermelon, overlooking the more pressing demand on the part of melon growers for a variety that does not appeal too strongly to those who make a practice of collecting their melon supplies between sundown and sunrise.

Colonel Bryan says he is going to start on a two years' tour of the world soon. It was hardly necessary to point out the nearness of the time of his departure in view of the fact that he announces his stay will be of two years' duration The colonel may always be depended upon to be around each leap year to tell the "plain peepul" what they need.

"A summer girl in the arms," urges the sentimentalist of the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, "is worth two at the seashore." The Commercial-Tribune is far too mild. Two girls in one's arms would be something of a bore, as any man will admit.

Naturally, those Cubans can't see how they will be able to keep yellow fever away from their island unless there is more sanitation in the United States.

At last Colonel Bryan has found a man with whom he can agree. Professor William Nelson says: "The golden age of American politics does not lie in the past. It looms up brightly in the future." The colonel, however, would go a step further and assert that the past is but a nightmare.

Wires from the East are to the effect that the president knows the Jap terms and that they fairly stagger him. But just wait till the Czar hears them.

With two of the biggest department stores in the country being run by women, man will have to stop talking about woman's lack of business qualities and take another guess.

The Missouri gamblers are discovering that Governor Folk is addicted to the habit of enforcing the laws first and trying their constitutionality afterward.

Have you stopped to think that prosperity must be hanging around pretty close to a town in which citizens go about carrying $292 in their vest pocket?

It is to be hoped that the governors of Mississippi and Louisiana will not make it necessary for the North to go down south and put down another civil war.

The Odd Fellows Mutual Life Insurance society of Pennsylvania appears to be suffering from Equitabilitis.

How quickly humanity becomes hardened. Cincinnati people are getting up Sunday excursions to bring in crowds to see the slaughter of their ball team.

Governor Douglas imagines the people are trying to force him into the White House. Too bad, too bad. He's about the last man one would imagine suffering of monomania.

In the agricultural districts there appears to be more of a tendency to wrestle with the weeds in the corn fields than ever before and less of a desire to dip, as one of our fellow-townsmen would express it, in the muddy pool of politics.

While Mr. Hoch's greatest influence heretofore has been exerted on widows, it will be noted that only an unmarried woman responded to his absent treatment.

And then, it's possible Mr. Bryan may have mislaid that original "new idea" and is going back to Europe in the hope of corralling another one.

That White House Mr. Douglas sees in the political sky is only a mirage.

As near as we can make out from Mr. Depew's explanation, he was merely an innocent bystander in the affairs of the Depew Improvement company.

The Washington Post holds that it "is not proper to measure the importance of a department by the number of volumes and pamphlets it sends to the government printing office." As a matter of fact, the Post might have come nearer the mark by saying they are usually important in inverse ratio to the number of pamphlets issued by them.

The Southern Cotton association refuses to be content until it has Mr. Wilson's official scalp dangling at its belt.

Apropos of that little stunt by Messrs. Morton and Hyde at Newport, one night last week, Mr. Morton may explain that no one should be held responsible for anything done at Newport.

### Only One Candidate.

Thus far there is only one candidate for nomination at the Democratic senatorial convention of this district to convene in this city Tuesday, August 15. Mr. Charles Lukens of Marion, well known here and at present in the city on business, has announced his candidacy.—Kenton Democrat.

McCLAIN'S.

Big Harvest Sale Continues.

Events have followed one another in rapid succession since the announcement of this sale many lots of new fall goods that were not intended for the sale have been thrown into it and the buying goes merrily on all over the big store. Two special out of town delivery wagons are kept exclusively to deliver promptly all purchases in the country. There's no delay—You get the goods the day after you buy. Some of the articles upon which the discounts are most liberal and should demand your earnest consideration are:

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Kitchen Cabinets, Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Dressers.

The Carpet Department.

is aglow with the brightness of a June morning. All the new fall goods are in and our prices are a revelation to all who compare them with other stores.

C. W. McCLAIN CO.
NEW HUBER BLOCK.

Get the Cash Habit.

THERE'S NO USE TALKING

the place to buy goods is where you get what you pay for--prices -lowest, qualities highest.

NEW YORK STORE.

Slippers at low cut prices.
Oxfords at low cut prices.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS:

4-room house, Meadow street, $650.
6-room house, Boulevard, $1200.
6-room house, Farming street, $1100.
6-room house, George street, $1650.
7-room house, Edward street, $1375.
8-room house, Pearl street, $1500.
5-room house, W. Columbia street, $1500.
Lots on Silver street, $300 to $600.
Lot on Cherry street, $325.
Lot on Windsor street, $450.
30-acre farm cheap at $3000.
We have buyers for several 4 and 5-room houses near shops; also parties who wish to buy on payments.
We can sell your property if you will list it with us.
We have buyers for 40 to 100-acre farms. Also purchaser for 6-room house near shops Also purchaser for good lots near shops.
Wish to buy a lot in south part of the city? See us and we will do you good.

Bender-Rapp Real Estate Co.
Citizens' Tel., 814. Bell Tel., 381 Y.
107 1-2 S Main Street. Open Evenings.

Special Low Prices
In the Hardware Department.

$1.00 scoop shovels ..... 69c
65c steel shovels ..... 50c
15c buggy whips ..... 10c
25c buggy whips ..... 15c
50c buggy whips ..... 30c
Pad locks 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 45c
Screen doors complete ..... 65c
Good step ladders, per foot.. 10c
Painter's ladders, per foot... 11c
Boiled linseed oil, per gallon ..50c
McDougall's pure white lead and zinc per pound.....6½c
Pure turpentine, per gal'on ..75c
Hand-made tin cans, per doz 40c
Paint brushes..... 8c to $1.00

We sell builders' hardware, window glass, paints, varnishes and carpenter tools of the best make.

THE ARK,
145-147 S. Main Street.
J. B. LAYTON.

The Lewis Grocery.

Blackberries and Huckberries for Canning.

We received a very large shipment this morning and the quality was No 1.

More coming tomorrow.

R. T. Lewis & Co.

## PATTISON IS NOT ENDORSED

Columbus, Aug. 2.—The Prohibition state convention, the largest in years, was held here today, decided to nominate a candidate for governor, rejecting the proposition to leave the head of the ticket blank in favor of J. M. Pattison, the Democratic nominee for governor.

The platform demands outlawry of liquor, woman suffrage, popular election of United States senatories and salaries for county officials.

Robert G. Cheney has resigned as drum major of the People's band.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# M'WHERTER LEAVES HOME

## His Whereabouts Unknown to His Relatives.

## A BLACKSMITH AT THE HUBER PLANT

**A Coincidence in Connection with His Departure Is the Disappearance of Mrs. Leonard L. Donaugh. Is Last Seen in Local Stores Where She Purchases Goods.**

Jesse McWherter, married, residing on Park street, suddenly disappeared from the city Saturday evening, and all efforts on the part of his relatives to locate his whereabouts have proved unsuccessful.

A coincidence in connection with his leaving is the disappearance of Mrs. Leonard L. Donaugh at about the same time.

Mr. Donaugh, who is employed in the blacksmith department at the Huber shops resides on north Greenwood street. Saturday evening about 7 30 o'clock, he, in company with his wife and child, came up town. On reaching the business portion of the city, she informed her husband that she would make a call on her dressmaker for the purpose of securing a gown, and would meet him later. This was the last Mr. Donaugh has seen of her.

She later, it is reported, visited several stores, making a few purchases. and having them charged to her husband Mrs. McWherter is of the opinion that her husband will soon return, and relatives are making a diligent effort to locate his whereabouts. Neighbors state that Mr Donaugh has sold his household goods to a second-hand man, and has rented his house, making the statement that he will not reside with his wife, should she return.

# DIES A VICTIM OF CONSUMPTION

## Miss Anna Folk Passes Away Tuesday.

**Is Ill Since Last February—Recognizing the End Is Near at Hand She Makes Partial Arrangements for Her Funeral—Biography.**

Anna Maria Folk, aged twenty-nine years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Folk, residing three miles south on the Delaware pike, died of consumption, Tuesday afternoon about 2 o'clock. She had been ill since February, but bedfast only since last Saturday.

Miss Folk, realizing the end was near, made partial arrangements for her funeral, Tuesday morning. Services were conducted at the family home, Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Revs. J. L Hensley and George Bender officiating. Burial took place in the Marion cemetery.

## UPPER SANDUSKY BOY IS INJURED

**Falls from Bicycle and Is Badly Cut and Bruised.**

Rudolph Martin, a young man residing at Upper Sandusky, suffered painful injuries and bruises Wednesday as the result of a fall from his wheel. Martin was riding to this city When about eight miles north of the city, his tire slipped, throwing him with great force to the ground, he riding at a fast rate of speed at the time.

He was able to get to this city after a great effort. He went to Dr. H L Uhler's office, where his injuries were dressed His left knee and left hand were badly bruised and cut, as was also his right elbow.

FARM WANTED—Wish to rent 150 to 250 acre farm in this county. Cash or grain rent. Best references. Write C. E. Burkepile, Coshocton, Ohio. wk-9-tf-p

Sugar

Advanced, but we are still selling at the low price. Buy your sugar now — before it goes higher.

CONSUMERS WHOLESALE GROCERY.

Y. M. C. A. Building.
Phones: City 1174. Bell 317 Y.

## BOUND TO TAKE IN EXCURSION

**Lad Sells His Mother's Stove To Get Money.**

P. Malo, the junk man, secured a bargain in the way of a stove worth $10, Tuesday, for two dollars.

Early in the morning Charles Morehouse, eighteen, went to Malo's junk shop and told him that his mother had given him a stove, which he wished to sell so as to take in the merchants' excursion. Malo secured the stove at the home of the boy's mother in the Kling block on east Center street, and paid over the money

When the boy's mother discovered that the stove was missing she traced it to Malo's place, and made a demand for it Malo refused to give it up unless he received the amount he paid for it, and told her that if she insisted upon its return he would have the boy arrested. The mother will be compelled to make good the amount, as she does not care to have her son prosecuted.

# ARE WEDDED AT WINDSOR

## Mr. Harry Vogel and Miss Bertha Jerew

## ANNOUNCEMENT IS RECEIVED WEDNESDAY

**It Proves a Great Surprise to Friends in This City—Bride and Groom Will Make Tour of the Lakes Before Their Return to This City. Few Particulars.**

Mr. Harry Vogel and Miss Bertha Jerew were married at Windsor, Canada, Tuesday afternoon, and immediately after the ceremony left for a tour of the lakes.

The announcement of the marriage was contained in a telegram received by relatives of the young people, Wednesday, and proved a great surprise to the many friends of Mr. and Mrs Vogel.

Mrs. Vogel is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jerew of Sugar street, while Mr. Vogel is a son of Mrs. R. Vogel of Greenwood street.

Mr. and Mrs. Vogel left on the Merchants' excursion, Tuesday morning, and will return to this city within a couple of weeks.

# JUMPS FROM A FREIGHT TRAIN

## West Virginia Man Whirled Over and Over.

**He Miraculously Escapes with Only a Few Bruises—Slightly Under the Influence of Liquor—He Is Ordered Out of Town.**

Whirled over and over as a result of getting off a rapidly moving freight train at the Oak street crossing of the Erie, Wednesday, Frank Johnson of Huntington, W. Va., miraculously escaped with only a few bruises. Charles Williams, his partner, escaped uninjured. Both men were slightly under the influence of liquor, according to Officer Roy Chapman, who arrived on the scene shortly after the accident. As soon as the condition of Johnson would permit he and his companion were ordered out of the city.

People who saw the accident expected that the man would be killed. To their surprise, however, the fellow got up and went over near a fence and sat down. He soon recovered.

## FIELD WILL GIVE FUNNY BURLESQUE

**When He Appears at the Grand Monday Evening.**

A screamingly funny burlesque on the Gridiron club, that well-known Washington organization, will constitute the first part of the entertainment by the Al. G. Field minstrels this season. That club's annual dinners, attended by all the prominent statesmen and diplomats, is an event of considerable importance and weighty affairs of state and national significance are discussed. All men in the public eye will be readily recognized and will be on hand with their pet hobbies personified by the several talented orators who have been engaged to impersonate the notables who will attend the Gridiron club's banquet.

Field and his minstrels will appear at the Grand next Monday evening.

## ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETED

**For the Annual Huber Excursion at Cedar Point.**

Arrangements have been completed for the annual excursion of the Huber employes to be held at Cedar Point, August 10. The People's band has been engaged to accompany the excursionists.

# BEATS CHILD WITH STRAP

## Such Is Charge Against George Seiter.

## CASE IS BEING INVESTIGATED

**Examination Shows Victim's Shoulders, Arms and Back Are Blackened and Bruiser—Explanation Given by the Father—A Case for the Humane Society.**

Humane Officer Wesley Ulsh and Dr. J. B. Taylor went to the home of George Seiter of Nye street to make an investigation of a story to the effect that Seiter had at the instigation of his housekeeper, Mrs. Young, beaten his thirteen-year-old daughter with a strap in a most inhumane manner.

The doctor made an examination of the child and found her shoulders, arms and back blackened and bruised. Questioning the father of the child the father offered the explanation that Mrs. Young had accused the girl of lying and stealing, that she had stolen a sum of money and he wanted to rear his children right.

Monday evening, it appears that Seiter and Mrs. Young presented themselves in the court of Justice Charles H. Conley and asked that no arrests be made, but the humane society will prosecute, according to the story of Dr. Taylor.

Mrs. Young, who has two children, has been serving as a housekeeper for Seiter, who also has two children.

# NEWS OF LA RUE AND THAT VICINITY

## Mrs. N. A. Copeland Is Given a Surprise.

**The Event Is in Honor of Her Birthday Anniversary —Arrangements Made for Sunday-School Picnic. Social Happenings.**

La Rue, Aug. 2.—George Bell of Grand Traverse City, Michigan, is visiting relatives in and about this place.

Mrs. Samantha Clapsaddle moved from La Rue to Mt. Victory, Monday, where she will reside for the present.

Mrs. Carl Baldwin and children of St. Marys are now making their home with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Clark of south of town.

Jerry Jones was in Richwood on business Saturday.

The La Rue business men's baseball team played the regular team of Mt. Victory, Monday, the latter winning a victory by a score of twenty-four to thirteen for La Rue.

George Swallem's new cottage is nearing completion.

Mrs. T. J. Bell is having her home nicely painted and otherwise improved.

While Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sutton, Saturday, Mrs. Miller was taken suddenly ill of heart trouble. Dr. Hesser was called, and, after a few hours, she was able to be taken to her home three miles north of town. She is still confined to her bed.

H. C. Kreinbihl and family left for a week's outing Tuesday. They will be the guest of relatives in and near Kenton and Mt. Victory.

John Moore, who formerly resided five miles southwest of La Rue, but for a few years past has lived in Tennessee, is now spending a few weeks in this vicinity visiting friends and relatives.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Knox Lee Sunday morning.

The three-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. John Holt of near Arbela is very ill, suffering of cholera infantum and other ailments.

For several years past, Jessie Williams and son, who formerly resided in Essex, have been making their home in Louisiana engaged in rice culture while, their families resided here. Mr. Jessie Williams reached here Monday, where he will remain until November.

William Shuster is now visiting relatives in Marietta, Chillicothe and elsewhere He will be absent several weeks.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Sutton left Tuesday morning for Lebanon to visit the former's nephew, Dr. E. C. Sears.

Mr. and Mrs. John McElvy of Scott Town were guests of Mr. and Mrs William Drake Saturday and Sunday.

A few of the relatives of Mrs. N. A. Copeland gave her a pleasant surprise Saturday it being her birthday anniversary. An excellent feast was served, and a grand good time enjoyed.

Mrs. Sarah J. Burdge and daughter, Daisy, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, are guests of LaRue friends this week.

The Baptist Sunday-school near Byhalia will hold its annual Sunday-school picnic in Temple's grove next Thursday.

## OVERHEAD SYSTEM ON THE C., D. & M.

**Will Be Ready for Business When Power Plant Is Completed.**

Tuesday the C., D. & M. force of linemen were busy setting high tension poles north of the city, and by the time the new power plant at Stratford is completed, the overhead system will have been all put up ready for business. The linemen have been handicapped by the slow arrival of high tension polies, but a load is now at Delaware and one at Radnor, and will be unloaded at once. The poles are from sixty to seventy feet in length, and are used at crossings and over roads through the country As soon as the heavy wire arrives, the work of stringing it will be commenced. By the time the snow flies, the road will be operating under high tension and substation system, and then look out for through service and plenty of power at all times.—Delaware Gazette.

# SUCCESSFUL THE EXCURSION

## Given by Merchants' Association Tuesday.

## PLEASANT TIME AT BELLE ISLE

**Return Trip from Detroit to Toledo by Boat Is One of Pleasing Features of the Outing—An Excellent Program Rendered by People's Band—No Accidents.**

After a day most pleasantly spent, the greater portion of those who attended the merchants' annual outing at Belle Isle, Tuesday, returned home Tuesday evening.

The trip to Toledo and from there on the boat to Belle Isle was very enjoyable. The People's band rendered a fine program on the boat, while the outing party partook of its luncheon.

The day was perfect, and added much to the pleasure of the event. The boat arrived at Belle Isle on scheduled time and the excursionists were given three hours in which to take in that beautiful resort. Many rented automobiles and pony carts, and saw the sights under most favorable circumstances.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the boat left Belle Isle for Toledo This was one of the most delightful rides of the trip. The sunset on the water presented a beautiful spectacle, which the excursionists will not soon forget. The trains, which were in waiting at the Toledo station, were soon filled, and the trip home was begun at 9:30, the last section arriving here shortly before the midnight hour. A large number of the excursionists took advantage of the time limit and remained over for Wednesday.

Not a single accident or case of sickness was in evidence during the outing.

# THE VEST FOUND CONTAINING $292

## Is Claimed Tuesday Morning by A. Elias.

**When a Reward Is Refused, Cigars Are Forthcoming—The Owner of the Lost Garment Tells His End of the Story.**

The vest containing $292 and a gold watch and chain found in the court-house toilet room by Justice Harry C. Thompson, Tuesday morning, was returned to A. Elias, a member of the firm of Elias Brothers, proprietors of the Sugar Bowl confectionery, Wednesday morning.

Mr. Elias was unable to place the money in the bank when he received it during the morning as the banks were all closed for the day. He appreciated the return of the money very much, and, when a reward was refused, saw to it that everybody around the sheriff's office, where the vest had been left in the safe, enjoyed a smoke.

## A NEW COMPANY IS INCORPORATED

**Will Deal in Second-Hand Machinery of All Kinds.**

Columbus, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Marion Equipment company of that city was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, at Columbus, Tuesday, the incorporators being Arthur W. Bryant, J. W. Jacoby, Frank V. Stoll, Harvey S. Marlin and O. G. Briggs.

The new company is incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, and will deal in second-hand machinery of all kinds Special attention will be paid to farm machinery and implements, although all kinds of machinery will be handled

The third annual reunion of the Thew family will be held at the school grounds in Caledonia August 17.

# A MYSTERY IS INVOLVED

## Patient Enters Sanitarium Under Assumed Name.

## HE PASSES AWAY TUESDAY EVENING

**Shortly Before His Death the Head Physician Learns His Right Name and That His Home Is in Pennsylvania—An Interview With His Wife.**

Tuesday afternoon, a dying man was admitted into the sanitarium at Prospect under the name of Sam W. Ross. Five hours later he died of uraemic poisoning, the contributing causes kidney trouble and alcoholism. Shortly before he died, Dr. W. H. Hinklin, the head physician and surgeon, learned that his true name was Sam W. Hathaway of Carmichael, Pennsylvania, aged forty-six years, three months and twenty-two days.

Two weeks ago Hathaway, accompanied by a woman of possibly twenty-five years and a girl baby, came to Marion and roomed at the home of Mrs. Anna Houghton on north State street as husband and wife. A year ago they had been at Dalton, Ohio, where they roomed with Mrs Houghton, who lived there at that time. He was a jeweler by occupation and traveled over the country considerably. When they came to Marion they again secured rooms with the latter as Mr. and Mrs Ross, as they had done at Dalton. They remained at this place until the man's condition grew such that Mrs Houghton could no longer care for him, and rooms were secured at the Higgins lodging-house on north Main street. His removal to the sanitarium followed shortly afterward

"Is your husband's right name Hathaway or Ross?" asked a reporter of the widow at the Higgins lodging-house, Wednesday morning.

"Just publish his name as Sam W. Ross," she replied Later she admitted that they had been living under an assumed name in Ohio, but stated there were no secrets they wished to cover up. "There is nothing to hide," she explained.

"When were you married?"

"About a year and a half ago—but that isn't necessary," she said, apparently somewhat annoyed by the reporter's inquisitiveness. She insisted that the name Ross be used instead of Hathaway.

Although very little is known concerning the dead man or his relatives, he is believed to have come from a rich family, as he always seemed to be plentifully supplied with money.

G. L. Hathaway, a brother of Sam W. Hathaway, who died at the Prospect sanatorium of acute uraemic poisoning, Tuesday afternoon, arrived in the city from Carmichael, Pennsylvania, Thursday, and made arrangements with the undertaker for the shipment of the remains to Carmichael. The body was shipped that evening at 7 o'clock.

The mystery surrounding the death remains unsolved. It is known that he had lived in Ohio for the past year under the name of Sam Ross, but why, cannot be learned. The brother is reticent, and the young widow will say nothing.

# A NEW COMPANY IS INCORPORATED

## To Build Road Linking Columbus and Toledo.

**Electric Line Will Parallel the Hocking Valley and Stock Is Owned in Toledo and by People Along the Proposed Route.**

Captain D. H. James, a prominent attorney of Toledo, incorporated the Toledo Southern railway, with a capital stock of $10,000, Saturday. The road is to be an electric line paralleling the Hocking Valley from Columbus to Toledo. It is scheduled to pass through Upper Sandusky. The company intends to purchase the electric line already built between Fostoria and Toledo, and the one between Columbus and Marion. They expect to build a line from Fostoria to Marion, connecting the two lines and establishing a through service between Toledo and Columbus. The stock is owned in Toledo and by people along the proposed route of the road.—Upper Sandusky Chief.

**Receive Commission.**

L. E. Myers and N. E. Arnold received their commissions, Wednesday, as members of the board of state deputy supervisors of elections. Mr. Myers succeeds Harry J. Nichols as Republican member of the board, while Mr. Arnold succeeds A. A. Gottschall, a Democratic member.

**Carries One Bullet.**

John C. Travis, who was shot twice by thugs, two weeks ago, was able to leave his cot at the hospital, Wednesday, and walk about the streets. He still carries one bullet.

## MINOR NOTES.

**Operation Performed**—W. L. Stump, a clerk at the Dumble pharmacy, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the City hospital, Monday. The operation was performed by Dr. J. F. Baldwin of Cincinnati.

**A Severe Cut**—Michael O'Donnell, residing on Quarry street, severely cut his right hand while glazing, last Monday. The pane of glass broke while he was handling it. Dr. H. Chisholm dressed his injuries.

**Eye Removed** As the result of a mysterious growth in the right eye, believed to be either a tumor or cancer, Hod Riley, a prominent farmer residing near Scott Town, underwent an operation for the removal of the orb at the City hospital, Sunday afternoon. The operation was performed by Dr. S W. Mattox to save the sight of the left eye.

**Shot Through Hand**—By the accidental discharge of a thirty-two caliber revolver, Loral Harriman, aged thirteen years, residing on Florence street, was shot though the left hand at 11 o'clock Monday morning Harriman was in the act of cleaning the gun when the accident occurred. Dr. F. B. Sawyer was called and rendered the proper medical attention.

**Bitten by Dog**—C G. Francis, a mail carrier, was attacked by a vicious dog, while carrying mail on Bellefontaine avenue, Saturday afternoon, and badly bitten in the right leg. The animal sank his teeth into the flesh almost to the bone, tearing three ugly gashes. Francis went to the office of Dr N. F. Tilton in the Busby block, where his wounds were cauterized.

**Nose Fractured**—While shoving a car loaded with stone at the Norris & Christian Stone and Lime company's quarries Wednesday, William Everett, aged thirty-five, of Senate street, fell and struck his face against the rim of the car wheels. He sustained a fractured nose and several cuts and bruises. He was taken to his home, where Dr. J. B. Taylor dressed his injuries.

**James Connors Dead.**

James Connors, who was brutally attacked by Joseph Simmons at Galion several weeks ago has died from his injuries. Simmons, who is a tramp shoestring peddler, has often visited the city. He was bound over to the grand jury.

The D. B. Goodsell Store.

Picture Framing.

Neatly and artistically done. Big stock of mouldings.

*At this time of the year when the camera is working overtime and you are securing fine views—it is also the best time to get pictures framed.*

*We have a special department for picture framing, with a full line of fine mouldings, mats, oval frames, etc. Bring the picture here, the work and price will be pleasing.*

D. B. Goodsell.

## BIRTHS.

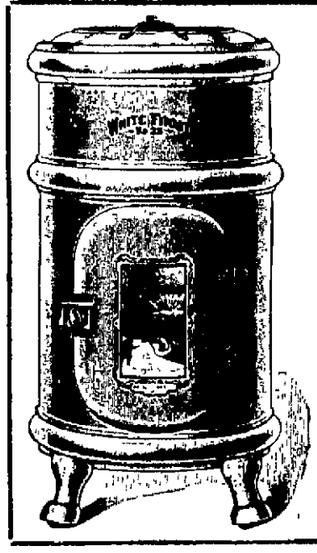
Born, July 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Oreu Prettyman of La Rue, a daughter.

Born, Sunday, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Griffin of Barnhart street.

Born, Sunday, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. William Ring of north Prospect street.

A son was born, Sunday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hoke of Scranton avenue.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Burke of north Main street Wednesday morning.



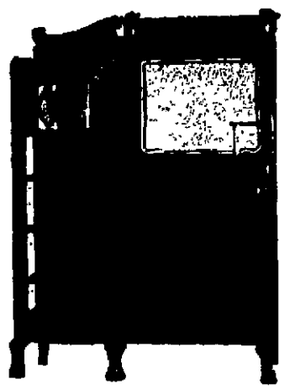
White Frost Sanitary Refrigerator.

Made entirely of steel.
Enameled inside and outside.
Has revolving shelves.
No rottening wood, no bad odors.
Limited consumption of ice.
Nothing to swell, warp or shrink.
Handsome and artistic.

Come in and let us show you.

HABERMAN HARDWARE CO.
SOUTH MAIN STREET.

The DEPARTMENT CO.



We are giving big discounts to cash buyers.

We make a specialty of furnishing homes complete on the

Easy Plan or for Cash.

HAMMOCKS.

Largest line in town to select from and at prices that will interest everyone.

98c hammocks at ..... 75c
$1.25 hammocks at ..... 95c
$1.48 hammocks at ..... $1.15
$1.98 hammocks at ..... $1.65
$2.50 hammocks at ..... $2.10
$2.98 hammocks at ..... $2.25
$3.98 hammocks at ..... $3.00

THE RACKET STORE.

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# Humor Of The Jokers

### POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

She—Why are you so strongly opposed to all games of chance?

He—I don't know unless it's because I am married.

### BRILLIANT ALGY.

Percy—And what is Algy doing now?

Claude—Sprinkling gasoline on his love letters to give the girl the impression that he owns an automobile.

### THOSE NEEDLESS QUESTIONS.

"Hello! What is Uncle Silas taking little Tommy into the wood shed for?"
"He's going to take little Tommy on his knee."
"To spank him?"
"Oh, no; of course not. To tell him funny stories."

### WAS NOT PLAIN.

Tough Youth—Say, I want to buy some handkerchiefs fer a young lady.

Clerk—Plain?

Tough Youth—Naw, she ain't plain, an' I kin lick the man that says she is!

### TIME WASTED.

"You'd be surprised if you knew the amount of time spent on that canvas."

"Yes; I understand men have stood in front of it for hours trying to make out what it is."

### THE WHY AND WHEREFORE.

They say that man was made to mourn,
Life's charms and pleasures scorning.
You ask, "Then, why was woman born?"
To superintend man's mourning.

### RAPID.

"His yacht is quite fast, isn't it?"

"Very fast. You ought to see how it is going through his money."

### ON HIS HANDS.

"He's got a good deal on his hands."

"I thought he devoted all of his time to his automobile."

"So he does, and you ought to see his hands since he's been taking care of it."

### THE LANGUAGE OF UP TO DATE LOVE.

"Love has a universal language."

"Yes, indeed, and it is expressed in stocks and bonds."

### THE EYE AS AN AID TO THE EAR.

Young Lady (repeating conversation to deaf old gentleman): "Miss Frills says it gave her such a fright."

Deaf Old Gent: "Eh? I didn't quite"—

Young Lady: "Such—a—fright!"

Deaf Old Gent: "Ah, yes, I agree with you; so she is!"

### A DESIRABLE ACQUAINTANCE.

"Alice Flitter is such a restful friend!"

"Restful! She talks all the time."

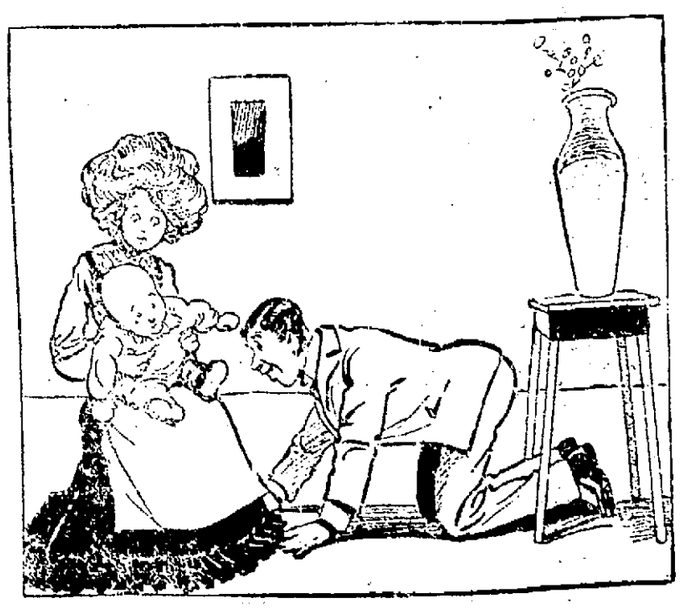
"That's it: I never have to think what to say when I'm with her."

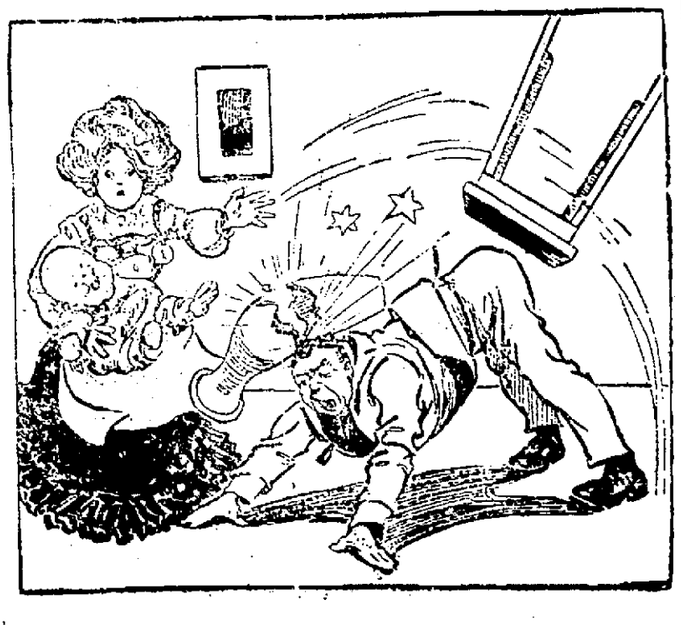
### EXPLAINED.

"Isn't it odd that my husband insists on picking out all the dresses and bonnets I buy?"

"Oh, I don't know. Maybe he doesn't want other men to notice you."

### HE AMUSED THE BABY, BUT—





## WAR ON YELLOW FEVER

### Panama Nurse's Experience In Fighting the Disease.

### TRIPS OF THE "DEAD TRAIN"

**Miss A. A. Robinson Says It Certainly Runs to the Cemetery Once a Day, Sometimes Oftener—Physical Discomforts Great, but They Are Nothing, She Finds, to the Mental Starvation—Many Nurses Coming Home.**

"There is no doubt that the yellow fever situation on the isthmus of Panama is grave and growing rapidly more acute," said Miss A. A. Robinson of New York, one of the nurses who returned to New York recently from Colon by the steamship Advance, says the New York Tribune. Miss Robinson has been a year on the isthmus, first as nurse at the Ancon hospital and later as matron at the hospital in Colon.

"Governor Magoon is very anxious, and so are the physicians, for yellow fever strikes down the white man, while the negro is immune. Some of the finest young men who have gone to the isthmus since I have been there have died of it, and they were well set up, clean boys, with good principles. Deaths occur right along. It doesn't seem to be the fault of the government or of any one in particular, but it is agreed on all hands that what should have been done before a spadeful of earth was dug out of the canal was to provide good sanitary quarters for the engineers and others who were to work there. Why, these poor fellows have been drinking unfiltered rain water, and a number of them came down without mosquito bars, which are a necessity of life in a region where the mosquito carries the yellow fever infection."

Asked as to the "dead train" which, it has been stated, runs from Colon to Monkey Hill cemetery, a mile and a half south, always once and sometimes as many as fourteen times a day, Miss Robinson replied: "The train certainly runs to the cemetery once a day, sometimes oftener, but I never knew it to run fourteen times. The truth is that, while there has been just as much yellow fever in the isthmus since the American occupation as before, the deaths are fewer by far. There are now about fifty American trained nurses down there. Before we came there the two hospitals were in charge of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. In those days there was a steady procession of the dead on their way to the cemetery. The sisters used to lock up the wards at night and go home. In the morning they would come and unlock them and find some of their patients dead. They were lovely women, but quite innocent of all the elements of modern nursing, as we found when those who remained for awhile after we came helped with the diets. They thought it so cruel in us to have a nurse or orderly sit up all night in each ward and held up their hands in amazement at the mention of ice bags, typhoid baths and antiseptic surgery."

Miss Robinson is a Boston girl and a graduate of the Hartford Hospital Training School For Nurses. She went out with a party of eight other nurses on July 12, 1904.

"No more isthmus of Panama for me," she said. "The physical discomforts are great, but they are nothing to the mental starvation. There is absolutely no recreation—no music, no churches, no bathing, no books or magazines, no driving except round and round inside the towns. Nobody ever walks, and athletic sports are impossible in a climate that has six months of rainy season and is all the time like a warm vapor bath. The bare monotony of the nurse's existence is appalling.

"The food is good, although American food was at first very hard to obtain, and fresh vegetables are scarce and fish rare on account of a tax that is placed on it. The hospital buildings are good, the nurses' quarters are comfortable, the hours are no longer than here in New York, but the absolute stagnation of the mental and emotional life wears one out. Many of the nurses are coming home, though there is no organized strike or revolt. Fifty dollars a month is what they get to begin on. If they give satisfaction it is later raised to $60. Of course board, lodging and laundry are found.

"Under Governor Davis the hospitals were sorely handicapped for supplies, owing, I suppose, to the desire of the governor to keep expenses down to their minimum.

"To illustrate: It used to be my duty as matron to make out the requisitions for each day's supplies. Fifty pounds of ice was just sufficient to give us what we needed for the twenty-four hours. Day after day Governor Davis would cut this down to twenty-five pounds, with the result that our American boys would toss about for eight or ten hours burning up for lack of a cooling drink. Under Governor Magoon all this has been changed."

Why should the trained nurse who can earn her $25 a week straight along in New York city elect to nurse in a government hospital in Panama for $60 a month, with no end of privation thrown in? Miss Robinson scouted the notion that patriotism had anything to do with it.

"They are mostly either army nurses or nurses who are tired to death of private nursing and want a change," she said. "That was why I went—I wanted a change."

**Conductors Must Learn English.**

Conductors on the German state railways are to be discharged unless they can pass an examination in the English and French languages. Some of them have been twenty years in the service.

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# HAPPENINGS IN POLICE CIRCLES

## Chief Cornwell Gets Notice from State Hospital.

### A MARION COUNTY INMATE ESCAPES

**It Is Believed He Will Make His Way to the Old Home—Close Watch Being Kept by Authorities—Other Police News of General Interest to the Public.**

Irvin Cupp, a Marion county inmate of the state hospital for the insane at Columbus, escaped from that institution, Monday evening, according to information received by Chief Cornwell, Tuesday.

Cupp was sent to the asylum about five years ago, after attempting to murder his mother near Kirkpatrick, where they lived at the time. The crazed man shot his mother with a shotgun, but the wound was not serious. For some time before this Cupp had shown signs of insanity and he was immediately adjudged insane and admitted to the asylum. Recently it is said that he had almost recovered his reason and had been allowed to perform the duties of a trusty around the asylum, as a result of which he found it easy to escape.

It is thought that Cupp will make his way back to his old home, not knowing that since his confinement in the asylum his mother has moved to Illinois. A close watch is being made by the authorities at Kirkpatrick for Cupp's appearance at the village.

Officer D. W. Bell has been granted a two weeks' leave of absence and left for a visit at his old home at Springfield. He was accompanied by his wife and son, Iva.

# THE TRIAL CONTINUES

**Continued From Page One.**

officers on the plaza and went with them to a saloon. They drank highballs at first, then one officer ordered champagne. They had filled their glasses and were standing when Captain Taggart appeared in the doorway. One of the officers waved his glass and cried: 'Hello, Tag, here's how.' Captain Taggart knocked the glass from his hand and the officer fell, so drunk he could not get up. Captain Taggart told them that they disgraced their uniform and said he would see them at his office the next morning. It was when Mrs. Taggart returned home that she fell against a dresser and cut her head.

**Coats Worth $1,500.**

"When Mrs. Taggart returned from the Philippines, in 1903, I visited her in Chicago for a day. She showed me the things she brought back with her. There were three long fur coats worth $1,500, and kimonas from Japan that cost $75 each. She told me Captain Taggart had spent his last dollar buying her these and other nice things, and had to borrow money to get back home. She had furniture inlaid with mother of pearl they brought from Manila. She told me the trouble with the officers in the Philippines was that they drank so much they couldn't stand the climate, but that Captain Taggart drank nothing there. That, she said, was why he was looking so well."

On cross-examination, Howard Taggart was asked if Captain Taggart did not have the fur robes now. He said he did not know.

Howard Taggart was asked if Mrs. Taggart did not always take his part during frequent quarrels with his brother. The witness said it happened only once.

**The Only Time.**

"That was when the captain came home and found me drunk, and Mrs. Taggart told him she gave me the liquor. That was the only time I was ever really drunk."

The witness told of poker games among the officers, but said Captain Taggart did not play much. "There was one game at the club when Captain Taggart played. There were bottles of liquor on the table and a minister was shoved into the room as a joke.

"Mrs. Taggart never asked me not to speak of the Lieutenant Reyther incident to Captain Taggart. When Mrs. Taggart showed me the anonymous letter, she asked me who I thought had written it. I said I thought some soldier had written it. Mrs. Taggart said Captain Taggart had sent the letter to her from the rifle range."

**Departs from Hong Kong.**

A letter from Harry Crow announces his departure from Hong Kong with the steamer, Buford, July 27. He expects to be in San Francisco soon.

The twenty-sixth annual reunion of the Dix family will be held at the home of Mrs. E. A. Bishop in this city August 17.

## COMMON PLEAS.

Mrs. May Secrest has begun suit in the court of common pleas through her attorneys, Mouser & Quigley, for a divorce from her husband, Ralph W. Secrest.

The parties to the suit, according to the petition, were married in 1901, and one child has been born of the union. The plaintiff charges her husband with gross neglect of duty and desertion, the defendant deserting the plaintiff about two years ago. Mrs. Secrest asks, that, in addition to a decree for divorce, she be given the custody of the child.

Jacob Burkhart has begun suit in the court of common pleas against George W. Sharrock to recover damages in the sum of $1,000.

The plaintiff complains that the defendant made a malicious assault on him, May 29, 1905, and he was injured to the amount prayed for.

In the injunction proceeding of Charles Storaci and others against Anselm Sedazzari and others, the defendants have filed a general denial of the allegations contained in the petition of the plaintiffs, and ask that the temporary injunction granted be dissolved.

The William Haigh company has begun suit, in the court of common pleas, against Charles Peadon and others, to recover the sum of $106.75, the amount of a bill for vanilla alleged to have been delivered to the defendants.

## REAL ESTATE.

Lydia G. Marsh to Minnie Mangans, a lot in Marion, $1,500.

John I. Court to Florence Curren, 42 acres in Pleasant township, $1,500.

George Chapman to Mary H. Noble, a lot in Marion, $1,290.

Marion Land company to C. F. Kennedy, a lot in Marion, $650.

H. B. Hane to Charles H. Elliott, a lot in Marion, $650.

H. B. Hane to Charles H. Elliott, a lot in Marion, $1.

Sallie B. Hedges to George W. Johnson, a lot in Prospect, $800.

A. E. Johnson to J. A. Mayfield, a lot in Marion, $485.

A. F. Smith to Hattie A. Lemon, a lot in Marion, $1,500.

Rosena Brown to Rosa Brown, a lot in Prospect, $500.

John H. Bain to French Crow, two lots in Marion, $400.

**LOCKHART MILL END PRICES**

**Continue Another Week for Benefit of Out-of-Town Customers.**

We appreciate the fact that a goodly number of our out-of-town friends and customers, particularly from the farming communities, have not yet attended this sale, owing to the backward harvest work. Therefore, we have decided to be impartial by giving all the same chance of obtaining the low prices by continuing the sale prices for another week.

The display ad in another part of this paper will give a brief idea of the way really desirable goods are offered. It is the duty of every housewife to break away from her daily routine and take advantage of our "Mill End" prices.

wk-1 Uhler & Phillips.

# DWIGHT BERRY BADLY INJURED

## Kicked by a Horse and Leg Is Fractured.

**Accident Occurs on the Pike North of the City Being Built by John Dwyer—Victim Is Brought to This City.**

Dwight Berry, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Berry of north Main street, suffered a painful accident Thursday morning. He was employed as a driver of one of the carts on the pike north of the city, which is being built by John Dwyer, when the horse hitched to the cart became frightened and kicked him from the wagon, which passed over him, fracturing his left leg. He was brought to the city, and removed to his home where Drs. John W. and James Wilson McMurray rendered the proper surgical attention.

**Its Floral Beauties.**

While sweet clover is carrying everything before it in the west end of the city, show-on-the-mountain is having things pretty much its own way in the east end. Dog fennel that erstwhile grew so generously throughout the city seems to have gone out of business.—Bellefontaine Examiner.

**Brilliant Bellefontaine.**

Bellefontaine's municipal lighting plant has been remodeled and enlarged and the papers there say the streets will have six arches of light, besides innumerable arc lights, and be in a blaze of glory.—Galion Leader.

**Demand for It.**

When you come to think of it, it is rather a pity that the Depew Improvement company is not still in operation.—Columbus Dispatch.

# Home Rule in Porto Rico.

It is hardly likely that congress will pay much attention to the demand of the representatives of Porto Rican municipalities that the people of that island be given a complete territorial government, including the right to elect all territorial officers except the governor, who may be appointed by the president. In the first place, there is no proof that the self-styled "representatives" actually represent the people of Porto Rico. It is possible that if the sentiments of the people could be ascertained it would be found that they prefer honest administration by appointees of the president to administration by local politicians. The convention of "representatives" may be only a gathering of men who are anxious to hold office, and whose aspirations are thwarted by the present system, in which some regard is paid to fitness.

But even if the convention actually represents the sentiment of a majority of the people of Porto Rico, its demands are so excessive that congress will not grant them. Neither Oklahoma, which is a large and populous territory of intelligent Americans, nor New Mexico, which is settled by citizens of Mexican descent, far in advance of the Porto Ricans, is permitted to enjoy such a complete system of home rule. These territories are under the control of congress and the executive in several important particulars, and until admitted as states they will not be given a larger measure of home rule.

Congress gave to the people of Porto Rico a civil government as liberal and advanced as the intelligence of the people would warrant, if it did not err on the side of too much home rule. The transition from a Spanish colony to a full-fledged American territory was too radical to be ordained in a single act. The Porto Ricans have not proved that they are capable of running a home government without running into the excesses that are peculiar to the Latin-American race. It would be a gross mistake, for example, to turn the courts over to mercies of native politicians. Nor has the time come when the local legislature should be elected entirely by the people, with full powers over the revenues.

In the essentials of civil and commercial rights the Porto Rican is the peer of a citizen of the United States. The island also enjoys the privilege of sending a delegate to congress, with the right to be heard on matters affecting the island. The principal difference between the status of Porto Rico and that of other territories is in the number of local offices. We believe congress will go slow in turning these offices over to professional politicians.—Washington Post.

# SECRETARY BONAPARTE.

The people of this country have pretty promptly arrived at the conclusion that Secretary Bonaparte is a highly valuable member of the president's cabinet. He justified that conclusion by the simple but direct, sound, and positive statement accompanying his order restoring to service at the Charleston navy yard two young officers who had been assigned to other duty on the complaint of a contractor that they were uncomfortably particular about compliance with specifications. Mr. Bonaparte further justifies this good opinion by the brief statement he has put out in regard to the shocking disaster on the gunboat Bennington. He urges upon every one "whether in or out of the service the advisability and even duty of refraining from loose, unwise, and uncharitable talk on a subject so delicate, so hard to understand, and so painful." Investigation under his direction will be had. "I promise the public," says the secretary of the navy, "that nobody shall be whitewashed and the service that nobody shall be made a scapegoat."

That is wise, just, and completely reassuring. It is a pledge to the public against the shielding of negligence protected by "pull;" against the sparing of the guilty through personal friendship or favor. It is a pledge to the navy that no blameless man is going to be persecuted or punished merely because of ruthless and ignorant public clamor. An accident on board a warship that causes the death of nearly three score sailors of the navy is a serious matter. Secretary Bonaparte is treating it with seriousness, but also with a just mind.—New York Times.

**CHICAGO PRODUCE.**

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Butter—Extras in creameries 20½; firsts in creameries 19@20; seconds 17@17½; dairies, coolies extra 18½; firsts 17; seconds 16; packing 15½; process 18@19.

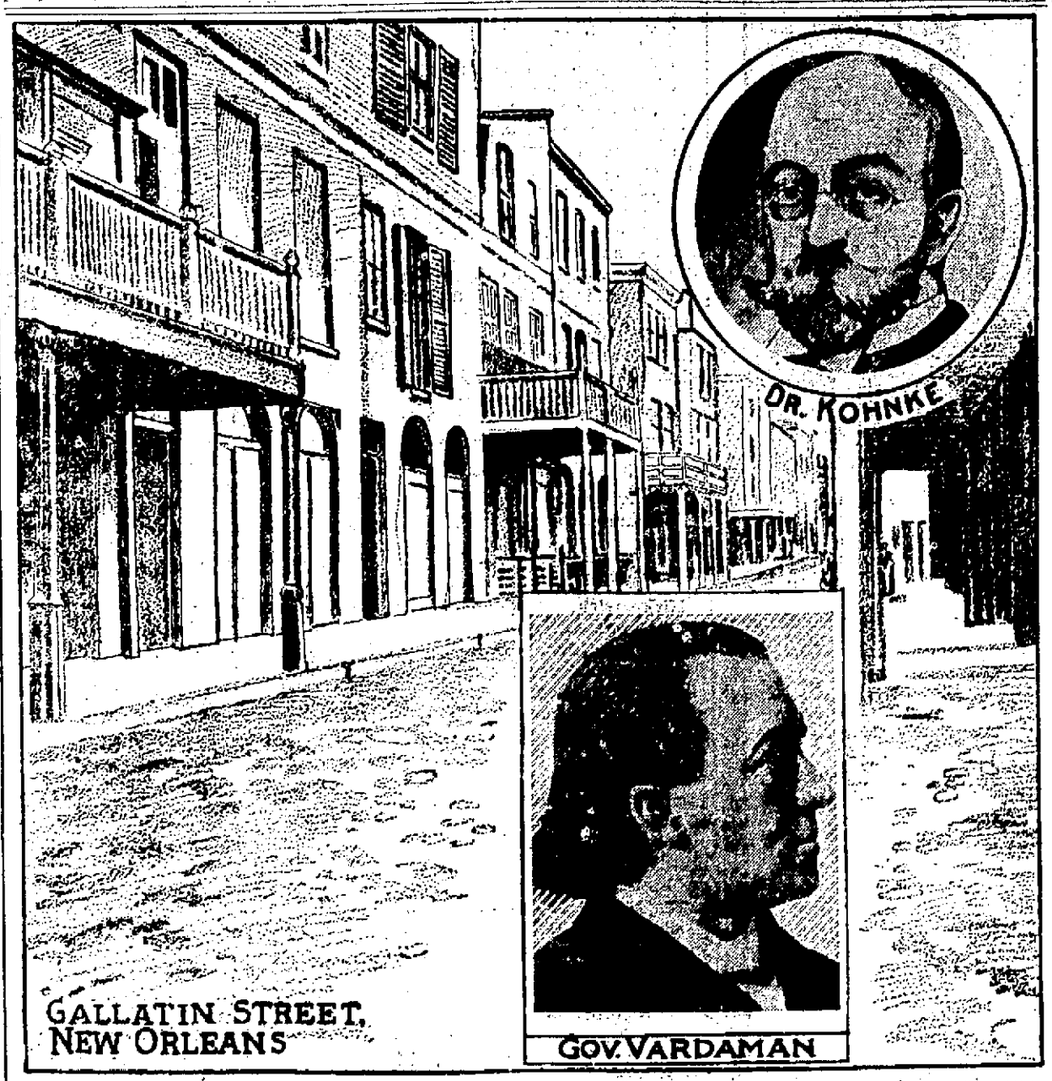
Eggs—Extra 21; prime firsts 19; firsts 17½; at mark, cases included 13@16; cases returned 13@16; dirties 12; seconds 8@9.

Live poultry—Turkeys 14@15; chickens, hens 11; spring chickens, per pound, 14; roosters, old and stagg, 7; ducks 10; geese, medium to good weights, per dozen, $5@6.

**Charles Silliman Dead.**

Charles Silliman, aged forty-five years, died of stomach trouble at his home at Richwood Tuesday.

An ice-cream festival and picnic is to be held at the big woods of Chris Gracely, a mile and a half north of Espyville on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, August 10.




**CENTER OF THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC AND TWO MEN CONNECTED WITH THE SUPPRESSION OF THE PLAGUE.**

Gallatin street, New Orleans, is only two blocks in length, and yet more than fifty cases of yellow fever have been treated there. It is really the starting point of the fever, the cases in other portions of the city having been traced back either directly or indirectly to Gallatin street. Dr. Quitman Kohnke, who is at the head of the board of health of the city of New Orleans, has won much commendation for the thoroughness of his methods in fighting the spread of the epidemic. Governor Vardaman of Mississippi is just now about the most unpopular man in the world with Louisianians because of his drastic action in stationing troops along the border in order to keep out of the state every one coming from Louisiana. Even through trains are locked the moment they enter Mississippi, and their doors are not unlocked until the trains pass out of the state. While the trains are running through Mississippi armed militia men are on board, and not even the railroad employees are permitted to enter the cars, the windows of which are covered with dust proof material.

# A BATTLE ROYAL AT NEWCASTLE

## Workmen Fight with Picks and Shovels.

### DYNAMITE PLAYS IMPORTANT PART

**A Great Deal of Damage Is Done. New Tracks Are Blown Up by the Deadly Explosive—Sheriff Interferes and Probably Prevents Great Loss of Life.**

Newcastle, Pa., Aug. 3.—A pitched battle in which sticks and stones, picks, shovels and dynamite played an important part, took place last evening, near Hazleton, between a Baltimore & Ohio construction force and a party of employes of the Republic Iron & Steel company. The railroad force was composed of Newcastle men, who were in charge of Bernard McAleer, Daniel Sullivan, Captain J. H. Breen of the Baltimore & Ohio detective force and Detective Anspaugh.

The work in which the Newcastle men have been engaged is the construction of the new cut-off, which is near the Hazleton mill. Last evening, while performing their usual labors, they were attacked by a large force of Republic Steel company employes. These men were armed with various kinds of weapons, and in addition carried a quantity of dynamite to which lighted fuses were attached. The deadly explosive was thrown into the crowd of railroad workmen, who were compelled to flee for their lives.

A great deal of damage was done by the attacking force of workmen, the new tracks being blown up by the charges of dynamite. While this work of devastation was being accomplished, the railroad men had recruited their forces and returned to the attack. It was at this critical moment that the sheriff of the county interfered, probably preventing considerable loss of life.

The cause of the trouble is a dispute between the railroad and the steel company as to the right of the Baltimore & Ohio people to occupy and use the ground which has been appropriated for the use of making the cut-off.

# OWING TO THE HEAT

**Continued From Page One.**

also a case of yellow fever at Texarkana.

These are the only new cases known of in the South today outside of New Orleans.

**Quarantined.**

Cairo, Ills., Aug. 2.—That portion of Illinois lying south of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad which extends from St. Louis to Vincennes, Indiana, has been declared quarantined against all fever infected points.

At a conference between Dr. J. A. Egan and Dr. J. C. Sullivan of the Illinois state board of health, and Acting Mayor W. H. Wood this course was determined upon. Officers of the railroad entering this territory have been notified that no passengers from New Orleans or other points where fever exists or develops later will be permitted to leave trains at points in the quarantine district. Health certificates issued by officials in the fever zone will not be accepted until ten days after persons left the fever infected district. Dr. Egan and four inspectors today began their work of boarding trains and steamboats. A tug will be secured and trains will be met at East Cairo and inspected before they cross the bridge. An inspector will also be sent to Thebes to inspect the trains crossing the bridge there.

The demand for health certificates was brisk today. Traveling men bound for southern points secured them to avoid delay occasioned by quarantine regulations. Some of the railroads refused to sell tickets to anyone not provided with a health certificate.

**Case Reported.**

Decatur, Ala., Aug. 3.—Decatur and New Decatur today quarantined against Montgomery on account of a reported case of yellow fever there.

**At Memphis.**

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 3.—One case of yellow fever is reported from Texarkana, Arkansas.

**Blanchard Talks.**

New Orleans, La., Aug. 3.—The following statements relative to the warfare between Louisiana and Mississippi over the yellow fever quarantine have been made by the governors of the two states:

"Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 3.—Mississippi's quarantine patrol boats plying in Lake Borgne and the sound, which connects the lake with the gulf, have taken the extraordinary steps of prohibiting Louisiana fishermen from fishing in Lake Borgne and Louisiana boats from navigating channels of the lake and sound. A Mississippi patrol boat has even been placed at the Lake Borgne end of the canal connecting the lake with the Mississippi river, to prevent Louisiana boats from entering Lake Borgne. Lake Borgne is an arm of the gulf. Its waters are salt. It is surrounded entirely, except at the outlet to the sound, by Louisiana territory. The lake and sound like the Mississippi river are navigable waterways of the United States. My position is that, while the governor of Mississippi, by his quarantine, may prevent Louisiana vessels from landing on Mississippi shores, he may not interfere with Louisiana vessels navigating Lake Borgne and the sound. Strange to say, the United States revenue cutter Winona has been doing patrol work in the waters of the lake and sound in the interest of the Mississippi quarantine. I have protested against this to the secretary of the treasury and the collector of customs at Biloxi, Mississippi, and Mobile, under whose jurisdiction the Winona is. The governor of Mississippi has been wired to repeatedly about these occurrences, and he gives the assurance of respecting the rights of Louisiana and its citizens. The trouble, however, is that he may have and doubtless has a different conception than what I have to the rights of his state in the matter of quarantining and patrolling the waters and channels of the lake and sound. I have taken vigorous steps to protect the rights of Louisiana fishermen to fish in Lake Borgne and the rights of Louisiana water craft to navigate the waters of the lake and sound.

"N. C. Blanchard, governor."

**Vardaman's Statement.**

"Jackson, Miss., Aug. 3.—The much-talked of conflict between the states of Mississippi and Louisiana is, so far as I know, without justification in fact. If the quarantine guards of Mississippi have been guilty of indiscretion, it has not been reported to me by the officer in charge of the guards, and I cannot believe that they have done anything improper. The intimation of an armed conflict between the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, whose friendship has been so cordial and of such long standing, is absolutely ridiculous to me. I shall not permit the quarantine guards or any other Mississippian to violate the rights of Louisiana or her people, and I am sure the honorable governor of Louisiana reciprocates that sentiment. I regard the yellow fever as probably more serious than since its first appearance in the city of New Orleans three months ago. Every effort will be made by me to keep the fever out of Mississippi. I shall enlarge the quarantine forces and double the vigilance of the guards. The situation is serious and calls for calm, deliberate action rather than mock heroics and Don Quixote warfare.

"James K. Vardaman, governor."

**Partnership Formed.**

Messrs. Frank Bender of this city and M. E. Rapp of Bucyrus have formed a partnership for conducting a general real estate business, with offices at 104½ south Main street.

## The Summer Girl.

WITH head erect and nose full tilt,
She'd have you think her quite the jilt,
But as she cleaves the passing whirl
She's just the dashing summer girl.

She's only that, no more, no less,
And, though peculiar in her dress,
She never stops her sails to furl
While posing as a summer girl.

She dresses quite decollete
And aims to have you think her gay.
Her arms a-swinging by her side
Show independence mixed with pride.

Those arms are fully two-thirds bare,
And she's no cover for her hair.
She really likes to show her head
And cares not if it's black or red.

She prances up and down the street,
It matters not whom she may meet.
She seeks a victim's heart to thirl,
This slashing, dashing summer girl.

With fluffy, frowsy, straggling hair,
She elbows here and pushes there
And thinks the man would be a churl
Who'd crowd a dashing summer girl.

No prude is she to hide her charms,
Her head, her face, her neck or arms,
As well her teeth, each shining pearl,
She screeneth none, this summer girl.

She's fair and saucy to the eye,
E'en though her actions make one sigh,
And she'll keep up her giddy whirl
While she's a dashing summer girl.

—Albany Journal.

**The Eternal Feminine.**

"I wonder if the beauty doctor could remove that wrinkle in my forehead, Henriette?"

"Perhaps, madam; but he might remove the forehead with it."—New York American.

**First Peace Session.**

The first session of the Japanese-Russian peace congress was in progress.

A tirade of awful language burst from the throat of the Japanese representatives.

This was followed with equal vigor by the Russian ambassadors.

President Roosevelt rushed between the opposing factions and in a firm voice said:

"Gentlemen, gentlemen! This is not to be tolerated. I brought you here for purely amicable purposes. I will not tolerate a furious quarrel and an outburst of vituperation such as this!"

"We were not quarreling," protested both the Japanese and the Russian in chorus. "We were only pronouncing each other's name and titles."

Having apologized profusely for his blunder, the president withdrew.—Baltimore American.

**At the Minstrel Show.**

Mr. Bones—What was de difference between you an' dat mule dat you had a disagreement wif in yo' back yard, Mr. Tambo?

Mr. Tambo—I give it up, Mr. Bones. What was the difference?

Mr. Bones—De difference between you an' dat mule, Mr. Tambo, was dat de mule took to his heels befo' de fight an' you took to yo' heels after de fight.

Mr. Tambo—Ladies and gentlemen, with your kind permission we will now sing, "Nevah Monkey Wif de Buzz Saw, or You'll Sho Git Cut."—Detroit Tribune.

**Misled by the Sound.**

Farmer Geehaw—What's your gal doin' in the city?

Farmer Giddap—Studyin' pyrography.

Farmer Geehaw—Well, I'm glad to hear she's learnin' suthin' useful. Kin she make a fust class pie yet?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**The Wives of the Elders.**

"I don't see why they keep Mrs. Bellington in our church choir. She hasn't any voice at all."

"I know it. But she always wears such becoming hats."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Encouraging.**

Cholly—Before I had sat in the game ten minutes I had lost $15; then my luck began to change.

Fred—Of course!

Cholly—Yes, and in the next two hours I only lost $7.25, bah Jove!—Leslie's Weekly.

**To Meet a Demand.**

"What is that crazy looking edifice?"

"Oh, that is Biffboomer's summer hotel. It accommodates 2,000 people who all insist on second story front rooms."—New York Life.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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YOU'D BETTER HURRY.

# Kleinmaiers

## Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

WILL SOON BE OF THE PAST.

1/4 off on all Outing Suits, Summer Clothing, Children's Wash Suits, Straw Hats, Summer Furnishings, etc.

*And Two Months of Warm Weather Yet To Come.*



The Warner & Edwards Store.

# August Prices on Black Dress Goods...

The interest is commencing in Fall Dress Goods.

## Priestley Blacks---

of all black dress goods are worth one hundred cents on the dollar---but we have too many.

Friday morning we make the change of price on many of the best weaves in the Priestley stock.

The August prices are

# 50c and 75c

These are blacks that sold from one dollar to one fifty. The weaves are Camels Hairs, Lute Strings, Granites, Cheviots, Roxanas, and many weaves especially adapted to separate skirts.

## Warner & Edwards.


## THE LARGEST CARS ON INTERURBAN

**Carry Picnickers Thursday to Greenwood Lake.**

The members of the Free Baptist and German M. E. Sunday-schools left, at 7:30 and 8 o'clock Thursday, by special cars over the C., D. & M. for an outing at Greenwood lake near Delaware.

Two of the largest cars running over the road were packed to overflowing, and many went to the resort on the regular cars of the day.

The excursionists were transferred to the Delaware city cars at Delaware and were taken to the lake.

## VICE PRESIDENT IS TAKEN ILL

**Seized with Acute Attack of Indigestion at Reception.**

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3.—A special from Saulte Ste Marie, Michigan, says:

Vice President Fairbanks was seized with an acute attack of indigestion at the reception last night, and had to be assisted from the stand in the park.

He walked to the Iroquois hotel and repaired to his room imediately. To all callers he sent word that he would be unable to see anyone until morning.

Michael Kile residing three miles south of the city, is reported quite sick.

## IS VICTIM OF HEART FAILURE

**Mrs. Charles Swartz Drops Dead Thursday.**

### SWIFTLY COMES LAST SUMMONS

**She Is a Woman of Fine Christian Character—Survived by a Husband and Four Children—The Funeral Will Be Held Sunday—Some Details.**

Mrs. Charles Swartz, aged fifty-five years, residing eleven miles southeast of Marion, dropped dead Thursday morning at 6:15 o'clock. Death was due to heart disease.

Wednesday evening, Mrs. Swartz complained about her feet hurting her so dreadfully, but she appeared to pass a good night. Next morning she had arisen when she was suddenly attacked by heart failure and fell to the floor, dying within a few minutes.

Mrs. Swartz was a woman of fine christian character and her sudden death will come as a shock to her many friends throughout the county.

A husband and four children—Otto and David Swartz and Mrs. Frederick Mack of Waldo and another married daughter—survive.

The funeral will be held Sunday.

## ANOTHER VICTIM OF TYPHOID FEVER

**George Laven Sosey Passes Away Wednesday Evening.**

George Laven Sosey, aged thirty-three years, nine months and four days, died of typhoid fever at his home on Franconia avenue, Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. He had been ill two weeks.

A widow and small daughter survive, besides the father and mother of the deceased.

The funeral service will be held Saturday at 10 a. m. at the late home of the deceased.

**A Day's Outing.**

A party, numbering about 250 members of the United Brethren and the Calvary Evangelical Sunday-schools, left Thursday for an outing at Seccanum park. The party went to Bucyrus over the Pennsylvania, and at that point took interurban specials for the park.

DIVERS SIGNALING DOOMED MEN IN THE SUBMARINE FARFADET.

The submarine boat Farfadet, one of the best craft of that type owned by the French government, recently, through some derangement of the machinery, failed to come to the surface after she had been submerged. Fourteen men were drowned as the result. The illustration shows the divers attempting to release the imprisoned men, who for a time rapped on the steel shell of the boat in response to the tapping of their would be rescuers.

## PROMOTIONS ON THE ERIE

**Number of Nice Plums Handed Around.**

### ERIE OFFICIALS VISIT THE CITY

**Select a Location for Shop Tracks To Be Used When Trains Will Be Turned and Inspected Here—Demand for Work Brings Large Number of Hoboes to City.**

Effective August 1 are these promotions on the Erie railroad: J. M. Barrett, appointed superintendent of terminals at New York and Jersey City, vice W. H. Peddle resigned; F. J. Moser, appointed superintendent of the Chicago & Erie railroad, vice J. M. Barrett, promoted; A. Crable appointed division engineer of the Chicago & Erie railroad, vice F. J. Moser, promoted; A. G. Trumbull appointed assistant mechanical superintendent with office at Meadville, Pennsylvania, vice H. B. Hunt, resigned, and G. O. Hammond appointed mechanical engineer, vice A. G. Trumbull, promoted.

The demand for men to work in the Erie transfer-house has had the tendency of bringing a large number of hoboes to this city in search of work. The Erie yards for the past two days have been the harboring place of the hoboes and Erie Detectives Walter Redmond and C. W. Fenstermaker are in the city for the purpose of driving them out. Mr. Redmond states that the mayors of the surrounding cities have been sending the wanderers here for the purpose of securing work in the transfer-house, but men of this class will not be employed by the road, as most of the positions require a certain amount of responsibility.

C. A. Allen, superintendent of the Erie; R. W. Burnett, master car builder; Thomas Tracy, assistant master car builder; J. J. Dewey, master mechanic of the Cincinnati division, and R. S. Parsons, superintendent of maintenance-of-way, were in the city Tuesday for the purpose of selecting a location for shop tracks to be used for repair work when trains will be turned and inspected here, which will be in the near future. The site selected is near the present repair track, and five tracks with a capacity of twenty cars each will be built.

A large number from this city took in the excursion over the Pennsylvania to Cedar Point Wednesday.

J. C. Stuart and H. O. Dunkle, prominent officials of the Erie, were in the city Thursday for a short time. The party was in private car, No. 993, which was attached to No. 3. Mr. Stuart stated to a Star representative that everything was moving along nicely and he was much pleased with the way the local improvements were being made. When asked how business was, he said "Very good, but we could handle more."

Mr. Dunkle was approached about the local improvements. He said that the new transfer-house would be completed next week, and it was the intention of the officials to put the service in operation as soon thereafter as men could be employed. He said arrangements had been made for the beginning of the work at once, and would be pushed as rapidly as possible. An especial effort will be made to have a large force of men employed. As for any further improvement at this time, he was not in a position to state just what was being considered.

## PROBATE COURT.

A marriage license has been issued to William A. Barnett and Miss Nellie Coffey.

**Kirkpatrick Notes.**

Kirkpatrick, Aug. 3.—[Special]—Matthews Carmean is in a very serious condition, suffering of inflammatory rheumatism and dropsy.

Miss Ella Baker of Springfield is visiting at the home of her brother, Dr. C. S. Baker.

The ladies of the Disciple church will hold a festival at the home of James Daly, a mile and a half east of here, next Wednesday evening.

Rev. Mr. Warner of Oberlin preached to a large congregation at the M. E. church Sunday evening.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. Mina Knowles next Wednesday.

The entire farm of William Dawson is reported to be under water.

Miss Nettie Windsor of Marion is the guest of her cousin, Miss Bertie Neal.

**Time To Pay Taxes.**

The county treasurer announces that after next Monday the penalty will be attached to all delinquent taxes. The tax records should have been closed some time ago, but as there were some delinquents, the treasurer held them open for a time.


"MANHATTAN" FOR QUALITY.

# 1-2 off on Straw Hats.
# 1-3 off on Outing Clothes.

Time's getting short, and selections less desirable—
Our advice:—Hurry.

# THE MANHATTAN.


**A Ditch Hearing.**

The county commissioners gave the Reickert ditch improvement in Richland township a hearing, Tuesday afternoon. Michael Reickert filed a claim for damages and this claim making it necessary to view the improvement again, the hearing was adjourned until Saturday.

All of the Sunday-schools of Prospect and a number from the surounding country picnicked at Indianola park at Columbus Thursday.


The Big Daylight Store. The Big Daylight Store.

# The Lockhart "Mill-End" Sale Continues and Increases in Volume from Day to Day.

This sale has won its way in the world on character, goodness, truthfulness and trustworthiness. Its aspirations and efforts are and have been to win and hold the confidence of the people. No city store in America can match our prices, excel our assortment or criticise the dainty character of goods. Countless attractions of truly lovable things in the newest materials are included in the many different great masses shipped here.

## "Mill-End" Sale Handkerchiefs Tomorrow.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5c ladies' hem stitched handkerchiefs | 2c |
| 10c ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs | 3c |
| 10c ladies' all linen handkerchiefs | 5c |
| 25c ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs | 10c |
| 25c ladies sheer all linen 1-8-in hemmed handkerchiefs | 10c |
| 25c ladies' hand embroidered all linen convent made handkerchiefs | 12 1/2c |
| 35c ladies' very sheer hemstitched all linen handkerchiefs | 12 1/2c |
| 50c ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs, hemstitched | 25c |
| 20c gent's all linen hemstitched handkerchiefs 10c, 3 for | 25c |
| 25c gent's linen handkerchiefs, hemstitched | 12 1/2c |
| 50c gent's all linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, all widths hems | 25c |

## White Goods.

**Another White Goods Sale Tomorrow.**

Persian Lawns, book fold, regular 15c quality, 2 to 10 yard lengths. "Mill-End" price ... 5c

Mercerized Persian Lawns, beautiful sheer goods for dresses, waists or infant's dresses, 2 to 10 yard lengths, 25c quality. "Mill-End" price ... 10c

Fancy Piques for Suits or wraps. Elegant materials for skirts or boys' suits, 25c quality. "Mill-End" price ... 12 1/2c

35 and 40c Mercerized Shirt Waist Suitings in new designs. "Mill-End" price ... 17c

## Toilet Articles.

ANOTHER "MILL-END" SALE TOILET ARTICLES TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25c | Box Mennen's Talcum | 12c |
| 25c | Box Violet Talcum | 5c |
| 25c | Cake Sweetheart Soap | 5c |
| 10c | Roll Toilet Paper, 100 sheets | 5c |
| 25c | Tooth Brushes | 10c |
| 35c | Tooth Brushes | 15c |
| 25c | Side Combs pair | 7c |
| 25c | Dressing Combs | 10c |

## Napkins

**Hundreds are buying our "Mill-End" Napkins, because they are good.**

We had to order more, the values are so good.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 dozen large Napkins, $1.50 quality, "Mill-End" price, per dozen | 98c |
| 50 dozen extra large napkins, $2.00 quality, "Mill-End" price | $1.25 |
| 50 dozen large dinner napkins, $2.50 quality, "Mill-End" price, dozen | $1.48 |

## Towels. Towels.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 dozen large sized huck towels, 15c quality. "Mill-End" price, each | 10c |
| 50 dozen 19x38 huck towels, regular 20c quality, "Mill-End" sale price, each | 12 1/2c |

## Now for Another Big "Mill-End" Day in hirt aists.

MORE NEW WAISTS AT THE FOLLOWING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $1.50 | Nicely trimmed waists, made from best white lawn | 39c |
| $2.00 | Nicely trimmed white waists, either lace or embroidery | 49c |
| $3.00 | Beautifully trimmed white waists, either lace or embroidery | 79c |

## More Muslin Underwear at Mill-End Prices Tomorrow.

**Our muslin underwear has been a big feature in our great "Mill-End" sale.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 50c corset covers 15c | 69c corset covers 25c |
| $1.00 gowns 69c | $1.00 drawers 48c |
| 69c drawers 25c | $2.50 skirts 98c |
| | $1.50 skirts 79c |

These are but a few of the many leaders.

## Table Linens Always an Attraction

**"Mill-Ends" of Table Linens are always attractive.**

We have thousands and thousands of yards of Table linens in "Mill-Ends from 17 1-2c per yard up to 98c

You can rest assured that our "Mill-Ends" of linens are the best values in America in both bleached and unbleached.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bleached "Mill-End" table damask 85c value | 49c |
| Bleached "Mill-End" table damask $1.00 value | 69c |

**Umbrellas, an Item of Interest.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Silk umbrellas, fancy handles, regular $1.50 and $2.00 qualities, "Mill-End" sale price | 69c |
| $1.50 gent's umbrellas self closers | 75c |

**Every housewife must break away from the fetter of routine and attend this great "Mill-End" sale again and again. Lay aside your work, it is an opportunity of a life time to buy all classes of Dry Goods and Notions way below the usual prices.**

# Uhler & Phillips.



# Now for New Fall Carpets and Rugs.

More than a carload came in the last few weeks and regardless of the advance in the price of wool we retail all carpets and rugs at the old price. We believe every other carpet dealer will tell you carpets are higher, and they are, but not here.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brussels carpets | 65 and 75c |
| Velvet carpets | 88c and $1.00 |
| Axminster carpets | 88c, $1 and $1.25 |
| Best all wool ingrain carpets, Lowells and other best makes | 65c |
| Wool carpets | 50c |
| Ingrain carpets | 25c |

All Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpets are priced on the floor. We do work promptly and go anywhere to do it.

# D. A. FRANK & Co.


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# The Political Split In Oakville

By SAMUEL MINTURN PECK

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THERE was great excitement in Oakville. The biennial election for mayor and aldermen of the little west Alabama town was approaching, and for special reasons the coming contest was regarded as particularly important to municipal welfare. Even the women caught fire and talked politics at balls and concerts, and it was rumored that several engagements were on the verge of fracture by reason of a difference in political opinion.

Oakville always cast a solid vote for Democracy at state and presidential elections. But when a mayor and board of aldermen were to be chosen, when there was no Republican opposition to be feared, the loyal Democrats of the town deemed it no treason to the glorious old party to make what is termed politically a split. The candidates for mayor on the present occasion were the incumbent, Colonel Jackson who had held the office for a series of terms, and Charles Lawton, a young lawyer, who was very popular in the town, and both were Democrats.

A circumstance that always gave the municipal election at Oakville a peculiar and picturesque interest was the existence of the negro vote. The candidate who could control a majority of this element was always successful, and for eight years Colonel Jackson had carried the negroes, so to speak, in the pocket of his voluminous vest.

Charles Lawton, the colonel's opponent, being unmarried and young, did not suffer political ambition to interfere with a sweeter hope. Thirty-six hours before election day found Lawton on Judge Lawrence's veranda making love to Miss Alice, the judge's only daughter, or, rather, intending to make love as soon as the old gentleman had finished his evening pipe and retired.

"Well, Charlie, who's going to be mayor?" asked the judge from his armchair.

"Why, I am, judge."

"That's what a candidate should always tell the public, my boy, but before Alice and me you can lay by your armor. Honestly, what is the latest from the political front?"

"Honestly, judge, I am gaining votes every day, and I shall poll two-thirds of the white vote of the town," began Lawton, though well aware that a political discussion would delay the judge's bedtime three-quarters of an hour.

"Very good, but have you discovered any outrageous abuses to reform? A new candidate should always pose as a reformer."

"Certainly, judge, the town is full of complaint."

"List the abuses, the grievances. Let us see if they are strong enough to win votes," said the judge through a cloud of smoke.

"Well, to begin with a small one, there's the hog law. Under Colonel Jackson's regime no hogs are permitted at large. In the old days the poor man's pig waxed fat on the acorns that fell from the water oaks in the autumn and the pusley that grew in the spring. And now it is rumored that Jackson is going to have a cow law passed."

"You can't down Jackson with the hog law," said the judge, refilling his pipe.

"Oh, there are many more abuses!" exclaimed Lawton, warming up.

"Yes, indeed, papa," interpolated Miss Alice. "Charlie, tell papa about the licenses."

"Yes, judge, there's the question of licenses. It's a fearful abuse. Everything is licensed. You can't sell a pint of chestnuts on the street without a license. To keep in with the butchers Jackson has passed a law that no countryman can bring meat into the city and offer it for sale till 10 a. m. without a license. The poor cracker boy who shoots a deer in the hills cannot bring his venison to town and sell it till 10 o'clock. It's outrageous. By and by there will be a tax on windows, as in France."

"I admit the grievance," said the judge, with evident enjoyment, "but you can't down Jackson with licenses."

"All right, I can tell abuses all night."

"Yes, indeed, papa, if you care to listen," said Miss Alice. The clock in the hall had just struck 10.

"I'll mention only the great ones," said Lawton, catching the hint. "The worst of all is that Jackson has run the town horribly in debt trying to make a city of it. Look at that white elephant, the new city hall. Why, it cost $40,000, and the town had to issue bonds to pay for it, and Jackson has to levy a tax on everything to pay the interest on those bonds. And what good is the city hall?"

"Oh, Charlie, we have lovely cotillions there!" remonstrated Miss Alice.

"Yes, and strawberry suppers and church fairs!" exclaimed Lawton, with as much scorn as he dared.

"But only two obstacles are in my path, judge," he continued, "the saloon element and the negro vote, and Jackson carries the former on his finger and the latter in his pocket. If I could only divide the negro vote with Jackson I should be mayor of Oakville."

"Why can't you divide it?"

"I'll tell you why, judge," said Lawton, drawing up his chair. "Do you know Lucullus Williams, the negro tinner?"

"Yes."

"Well, he holds the mayorship of Oakville in the palm of his hand, and it's a burning shame. Lucullus is the political boss of all the negroes in Oakville. They look up to Lucullus as their chief citizen, and they vote just as he tells them. On election day Lucullus has them all rounded up like a flock of sheep."

"But where does Jackson come in?" asked the judge, a little perplexed.

"Why, Jackson has bought Lucullus!" said Lawton in an intense whisper.

"Just think how disgraceful, papa!" exclaimed Miss Alice. "Oh, Charlie, if you could only have bought him first!"

"That's unfortunate, but I hope you may win," said the judge. "However, don't set your heart on the office, Charlie. Jackson is a most expert politician, and he will be hard to defeat. Don't give any more time to the educated voters and devote all your attention to the negroes. With a respectable minority of the colored vote your election is assured."

Lawton rose to go. The moon was climbing above the magnolias, and the young man had to admit that the old judge had sat him out. Hurriedly making an engagement to play tennis at 5 o'clock next day, he started homeward.

The moonlight had flooded the tree tops and gleamed like silver on the dew-wet leaves. As Lawton walked by one old fashioned flower garden after another the night airs wafted to him a succession of perfumes. The balm of roses, magnolias, honeysuckles, myrtles, jasmines and mimosas floated by him in bewildering sweetness, but none of them could make him forget the breath of the lilies that Alice Lawrence had worn at her throat.

Yes, Alice was all the world to him. He sighed. How he hated this political fight! He loved the law, his profession, and he almost regretted having entered the contest for the mayorship. He would drop out now but for one thing.

Lawton had loved Alice Lawrence for two years, but he had not yet asked her to marry him. He could not go to the old judge and demand the hand of his only daughter until he had an assured income. His practice was increasing, but that alone would not enable him to keep a wife. However, with the addition of the mayor's salary it would be ample. If he did not get the office he could not perhaps marry for two years, and two years to a man in love sometimes seem an eternity.

So he determined to fight it out and win the mayor's office if possible by any means that were not dishonorable. For Alice's sake he would wade through political mire, if it were only mire that would wash off.

Even Lawton's enemies admitted his political gift, but his friends declared he was too direct, too honest, to enter the lists with a shrewd old schemer like Jackson. Some of his advisers wished Lawton to outbid Jackson for Lucullus Williams' influence, but at this suggestion Lawton's honor revolted. His counselors laughed and replied that he had not been in politics long enough.

But every political "boss" has his rival, black as well as white. Lucullus Williams had his.

There was a negro carpenter in Oakville who was longing for Lucullus' political brogans. As yet, however, Jim Lawrence—he was a former slave of the judge's—had not acquired enough influence with his race to render him an object of bribery.

Yet Jim was learning. He knew that to keep one's name before the public was the first principle of politics. To do so he had offered his services to Lawton free of charge, and the young lawyer had been glad to accept them.

"I ain't much of a speechifyer, Marse Charley," said Jim, "but I'm a powerful han' at still huntin', and I'll jes' circulate roun' 'mong de colored folks an' git yer all de votes I kin, for I jes' bodaciously 'spises dat biggity nigger, Lucullus Williams, wursuren pisen."

So it happened the morning after his conversation with Judge Lawrence that Lawton on his way to his office stopped to see Jim at his shop.

Jim's place of business was on a side street and had been a stable in antebellum days. In front of the wide door, on each side, two immense oaks, survivors of the primeval forest, shaded the moss grown roof in summer and pelted it with acorns in autumn.

The interior of Jim's shop would have delighted the eyes of the old Dutch painters. To his original trade of carpenter Jim had added the avocation of upholsterer and cabinetmaker. Besides planed and unplaned wood of all kinds, the room seemed a hospital for decrepit furniture. The cobwebby walls were lined with chairs, sofas and beds in various stages of dissolution or convalescence. Jim was repairing a broken legged chair when Lawton entered.

"Mornin', Marse Charlie! Take dis chair, Marse Charlie; dat un's missin' a leg," said Jim, bustling forward with a newly mended chair on his big black arm and blowing the dust from it with his great thick lips.

"Never mind, Jim. What's the news?"

"Don't ax me, Marse Charlie."

"Haven't you gained me any more votes?"

"Marse Charlie, I'm feared I los' some," said Jim, dolefully gluing the chair leg. "You know old Jerusalem?"

"The old lame darky?"

"Yes, that lives next door to me. I worked hard on ole Jerusalem, Marse Charlie, an' he swore to me he's gwine vote for you ef he's livin' kase he knowed yer gran'father, the old general. Well, las' night, after all my talkin' to Jerusalem, dat biggity nigger, Lucullus Williams, he tolled Jerusalem into the back door of Biggs' barroom wid a drink o' whisky, an' 12 o'clock las' night Jerusalem come a staggerin' home bumpin' de fence every step an' a hoorawin' for Jackson. Hit's mighty desscouragin', Marse Charlie, hit sholy is," said Jim sorrowfully.

"It is, Jim," agreed Lawton, waxing grave.

"Yes, Marse Charlie, an' I'm feared all my votes is gwine de way o' Jerusalem's. De onlies' way to keep em is to ketch em an' pen em up like pigs," said Jim, hanging up the chair to dry.

"I suppose Lucullus has command of all the liquor he wants?"

"To be sho'! Ain't you hyerd what Cunnel Jackson done to Lucullus?"

"No."

"De cunnel, he's done writ a order on all de barrooms in de town for to give Lucullus all de whisky he ax for, an' Lucullus is tellin' de niggers de cunnel wants 'em to drink to his success. De cunnel says he can't drink wid 'em all hisself. But, Marse Charlie, Lucullus ain't noways feared to take de job, dat he ain't! Yes, Marse Charlie, dat's how it is, an' Lucullus is jes' gwine roun' sweatin' whisky."

"Never mind, Jim, we will give 'em a good fight anyway."

"Dat we will, Marse Charlie. But hit's mighty hard fightin' gin'st whisky. Hit draws niggers lak merlasses draws flies. Howsomever, I'm gwine have one more wrastle wid old Jerusalem when he gits sober."

"That's the right spirit, Jim. Have you talked to the colored people about the hog law?"

"Yes. But, Marse Charlie, dey don't care nothin' 'bout no hog law. Dey jes' laughs an' say hit's easier to pick up de white folks' hogs in a pen than gwine roun' loose."

The bright reports brought to Lawton from the white voters did not remove the dejection caused by the machinations of Lucullus, but he withheld from his Caucasian supporters Jim's depressing tidings.

When the next afternoon arrived Lawton was too low spirited for tennis. After the first game Alice and he retired to a rustic seat under the myrtles. Never had the girl looked so winsome. Why had she made herself so bewitching just at the hour when fate seemed to shadow his hope of winning her?

"I know why you play so badly," she said. "You are blue about the election."

"You have guessed it."

Then Lawton related to Alice all that Jim had said. When he had finished he could not resist the girl's sympathetic glance. He plunged, "Miss Alice, do you know why I want the mayor's office so badly?"

"No," she answered softly, toying with her tennis racket.

"It is nothing to be mayor of Oakville, but with the salary added to my present income I could ask the girl I love to marry me. Alice, do you understand?"

"Yes," still more softly and with drooping lashes.

"And do you still wish me to get the office?"

The girl blushed, then, looking up, waived the question.

"Charlie, I've thought of a plan."

"A plan to do what?" asked Lawton a little coldly, not pleased by the evasion.

"To make you mayor of Oakville. Charlie, I know how you can get 300 negro votes."

"Great heavens! How?"

"Listen, and I will tell you," said Alice, laying down her racket with an air of importance. "Charlie, why do men drink whisky?"

"Because they love it, I suppose."

"Nothing of the kind. They drink whisky because they are naturally lazy. Men would much rather eat than drink, but food has to be prepared, while whisky is always ready, easy to carry, never spoils and doesn't have to be cooked."

"Oh, I see. You want me to give the negroes a barbecue. It's too late."

"No, not a barbecue; something better. What time do the saloons close?"

"At midnight before election day."

"And no whisky can be sold tomorrow?"

"Not a drop. All saloons are closed by law."

"Then tonight at 12 Lucullus Williams will be powerless. Has Jim Lawrence a handful of negroes on whom he can depend?"

"A handful, yes."

"Then at 1 o'clock tonight let Jim and his aids go around town and

"I'm feared I los' some."

knock at all the cabin doors and tell the negroes that Marse Lawton's got a big supper for them downtown at the courthouse."

"I see; I see," said Lawton.

"You needn't appear in the matter. Jim can manage the whole affair," continued Alice. "Once you have the negroes in the courthouse, keep them there till the polls open. Give them all they can eat and the things that negroes like best."

"I know," said Lawton. "I'll give them sardines, ginger cake, tinned salmon and watermelons."

"And cigars," added Alice.

"Certainly, all the two-fers they can smoke."

"Charlie, what is a two-fer? A new brand of cigar?"

"No, two for 5 cents—the cigars that negroes smoke."

"Yes, Charlie, plenty of two-fers and bread and pickles and cheese and everything. You must work rapidly. Send the omnibus for the negroes."

"I'll charter all the cabs in Oakville. Let me once get 300 negroes in the courthouse at 3 o'clock in the morning and I'll keep them there till the polls open."

It was 6 o'clock. There was much to do and time was flying.

Lawton hurried away to find his most energetic white supporter, Dick Newton, for he wished to have another man's opinion upon Alice's daring scheme.

Dick Newton wore a wide brimmed hat, a flannel shirt, stuffed his trousers in his boots and belonged to the class of men who are utilized in the south as deputy sheriffs, railroad overseers, town marshals—in brief, wherever rough work calls for a steady hand and a cool head men like Dick Newton are in demand.

Newton was bound to Lawton by the double tie of friendship and self interest. He wished to be marshal of Oakville, and as the marshal is chosen by the mayor and board of aldermen he could not get his wish as reform candidate unless Lawton and his ticket were elected.

Newton listened attentively.

"If it works as easy as it sounds, the game is ours. By George, Mr. Lawton, we'll try it," said Newton, and they started for Jim's shop.

"Lawd, Marse Charlie," said Jim, "why ain't we thought o' dat skeme before? Hit's a beautiful skeme, cos hit'll work."

"Do you really think so, Jim?"

"To be sho, Marse Charlie. Marse Newton, dar, he knows dat most o' de niggers in Oakville ain't struck a lick o' work in three days, an' cose dey ain't got no money to buy nothin' to eat. Dey's jes' been livin' on whisky, an' mean whisky at dat, an' when hit's out of 'em dey's jes' as holler as a gourd. When dark comes dis night half of 'em won't have nothin' to put inside of 'em but ole crusts an' tater skins. You ax me will dey go down to de courthouse to a good supper! Marse Charlie, dem hongry niggers 'll follow me down dar like a drove o' razorback hogs."

Political trickery was a new business to Lawton. After the plan had been agreed upon he did not know how to begin.

"See here, Mr. Lawton," said Dick, seeing his embarrassment, "this is no work for you. With Jim's help, I'll take charge now."

"Yes, Marse Charlie; jes' leave dis nigger business to Marse Newton an' me. We gwine trap dem niggers lak pattridges."

"A little pen work is all we need from you, Mr. Lawton," said Newton. "Write me a few orders on the groceries and livery stables, and you may go home."

It was now dusk. Conspirators delight in darkness. As night came on, with its silence and secrecy, the plot appeared so easy of accomplishment it seemed almost as much of a frolic to Newton and Jim as a poker party or a possum supper. But they dissembled their glee.

"Ain't you lost, nigger?" said Lucullus, as he met Jim on the street. "Go home, boy! I done got all yer votes. You gotter learn to play on dis horn 'fore you kin ketch niggers." And Lucullus waved a whisky bottle in the twilight.

"Dat's so, Lucullus," replied Jim. "You got 'em dis time, I'm gwine home an' let de debbil have his day."

By midnight Newton and Jim had all things ready. There was no red tape necessary to get possession of the courthouse. It was used for assemblies of all kinds free of rent. Any one could obtain the key from the sheriff by asking.

The negro hunt began at 1 o'clock in the morning after the arrival of the midnight train. When the omnibus and cabs returned from the station to the various stables, Jim Lawrence and his negro confederates were waiting at the doors with orders from Lawton, and in ten minutes the omnibus and fifteen cabs were dashing over the streets of Oakville in all directions.

"Who's dat at my door?" exclaimed old Jerusalem.

"Wake up, wake up, nigger! Is yer gwine miss it all?" said Jim excitedly.

"What I gwine miss, Jim?"

"Ain't yer hyerd, man, 'bout de big supper Marse Lawton's givin' de culled folks down at de courthouse? De tables is jes' breakin' down. Dar's sardines, an' salmon fishes, an' Washington pies, an' pickles, an' ginger cake, an' crackers, an' all de seegyars yer kin smoke. Marse Lawton's sont a carriage for yer. De niggers is jes' entin' away. Jump in dem britches."

"Wait, Jim, till I get a drink of water. I'm jes' a-burnin' up inside."

"Water!" said Jim scornfully. "Dar's two bar'ls o' ice lemonade waitin' for yer at de courthouse. Dar—dat's right. Drive on."

From cabin to cabin dashed the cabs and omnibus, then to the courthouse, and back again for another load. Six negroes were packed in one carriage and three on the box.

Scenes similar to that at old Jerusalem's cabin were repeated again and again.

Sometimes Jim would exclaim: "Hurry up, nigger, an' jump in dis carriage. De barrooms is all shet. You gwine git no more free whisky from Cunnel Jackson till de nex' 'lection. But Marse Lawton's got a supper for yer. I kin smell it clean here. Jump in, nigger, jump in."

And not a negro hesitated.

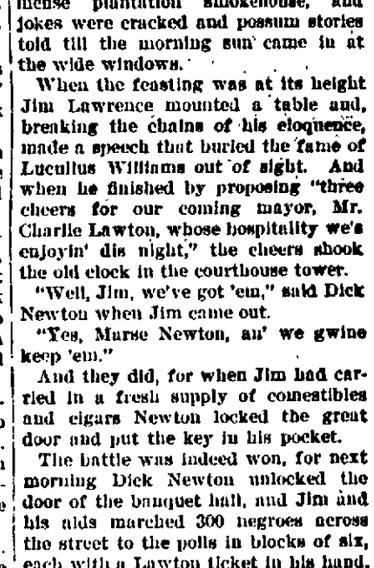
Never before had Oakville heard such a popping of whips and rolling of wheels at that hour of the night. People were wakened from their deepest slumbers and went to the windows to look out.

"Alice, my child, what can all this hubbub mean?" called old Judge Lawrence to his daughter across the hall.

"Go back to bed, papa. We shall know in the morning," replied the girl, peeping through the shutters and clapping her hands for joy.

But the startled citizens of Oakville in general were not so well pleased as Miss Alice. When negro songs and laughter broke upon their ears one and all credited Colonel Jackson and Lucullus with the uproar. Some of the colonel's stanchest supporters exclaimed: "Really, Jackson's carrying this negro business too far."

At 3 o'clock the banquet hall was full. No Fourth of July barbecue ever witnessed such a scene of light hearted



"You are blue about the election."

revelry. The iced lemonade sizzled down black whisky fevered throats, and the sardines, ginger cake and Washington pies disappeared like hoarfrost before a noonday sun. Box after box of "two-fers" went up in clouds, and the smoke floating from windows and doors gave the courthouse the look of an immense plantation smokehouse, and jokes were cracked and possum stories told till the morning sun came in at the wide windows.

When the feasting was at its height Jim Lawrence mounted a table and, breaking the chains of his eloquence, made a speech that buried the fame of Lucullus Williams out of sight. And when he finished by proposing "three cheers for our coming mayor, Mr. Charlie Lawton, whose hospitality we's enjoyin' dis night," the cheers shook the old clock in the courthouse tower.

"Well, Jim, we've got 'em," said Dick Newton when Jim came out.

"Yes, Marse Newton, an' we gwine keep 'em."

And they did, for when Jim had carried in a fresh supply of comestibles and cigars Newton locked the great door and put the key in his pocket.

The battle was indeed won, for next morning Dick Newton unlocked the door of the banquet hall, and Jim and his aids marched 300 negroes across the street to the polls in blocks of six, each with a Lawton ticket in his hand.

The white citizens of Oakville knew not whether to frown or laugh at the novel spectacle. But when they comprehended the boldness of the scheme and the adroitness with which it had been executed they laughed, and when they beheld Jim Lawrence's joy and pride shining through his pompous solemnity and Lucullus' speechless discomfiture and Colonel Jackson's surprise and dismay they roared.

When the votes were counted Lawton's majority was unprecedented.

That evening Lawton went to receive the congratulations of Alice Lawrence.

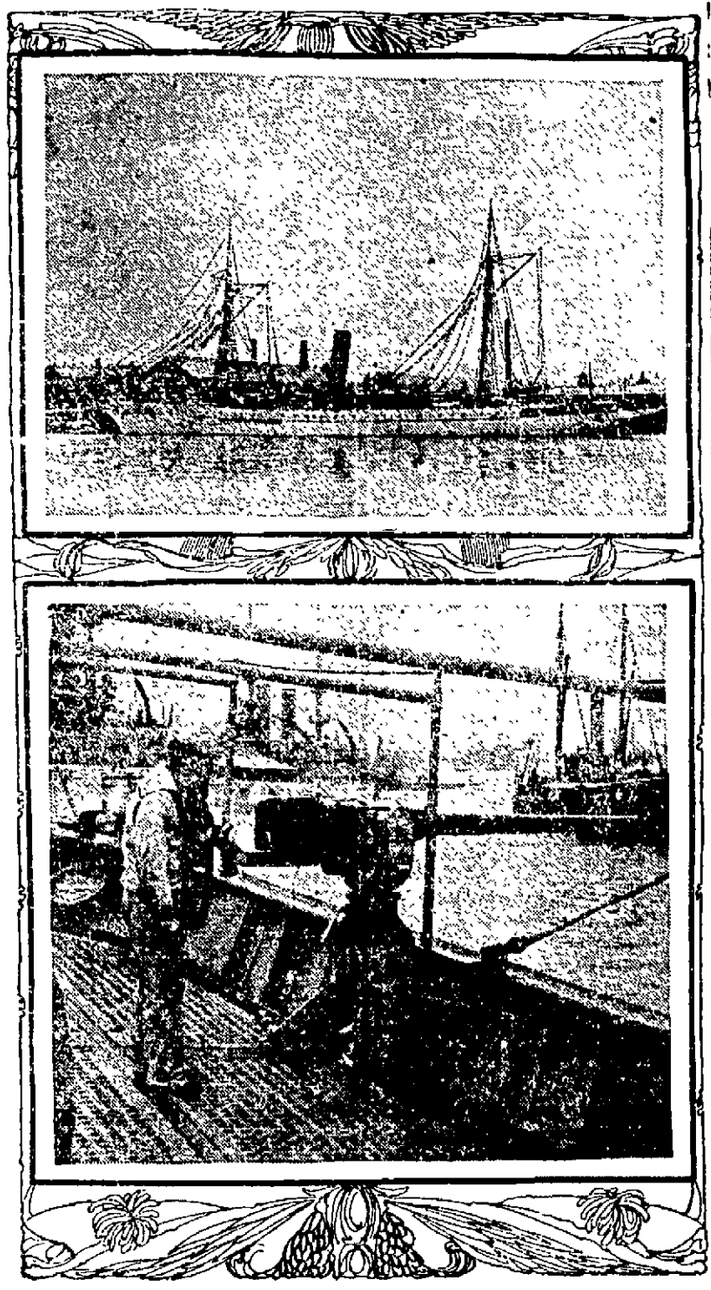
"Miss Alice, you stand before the mayor of Oakville, and your case will be tried forthwith," said the young man, with mock gravity.

"With what am I charged, your honor?"

"With inciting electoral frauds."

"My sentence?" asked the girl, with a dimple and a blush.

"Matrimony for life."



THE MAYFLOWER, ON BOARD WHICH THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS WILL BE INTRODUCED.

The Mayflower, on board which the Russian peace commissioners, after introduction by President Roosevelt to the Japanese commissioners, will sail from Oyster Bay, N. Y., to Portsmouth, N. H., the scene of their deliberations, is generally spoken of as the president's yacht. Two views of the vessel are shown. In the lower is pictured one of the very light guns with which she is equipped. The Japanese envoys will sail from Oyster Bay to Portsmouth on the U. S. S. Dolphin.

GEORGE T. MOORE AND THE SCANDAL IN THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

George T. Moore of the bureau of plant industry, who is the latest person accused in connection with the methods employed in the agricultural department of the United States, is one of the best soil scientists in the country. He is the inventor of the plan for purifying water by means of sulphate of iron, generally known as copperas. The present charges grow out of his invention of "nitro culture," a mixture of chemicals which when "injected" into poor soil is said to make it quite productive. This material was very largely exploited through government and other publications, and requests for samples came in from tens of thousands of farmers. At first the government sent each applicant a small supply, but when this was exhausted it is alleged that every one was referred to a private concern in Pennsylvania in which, it is further alleged, Mr. Moore's wife held a block of stock and of which Moore was to become the manager.

### Humble Origin of Figures.

The science of figures cuts but a very poor figure in its origin, the term calculation being derived from the "calculus," or pebbles, used by the Romans as counters, whose numerals, stolen from the ancient Etruscans, seem to have been suggested in the first instance by the five fingers. Indeed, the term "digit," or finger, applied to any single number sufficiently indicates the primitive mode of counting. The Roman V is only a rude outline of the five fingers or of the outspread hand narrowing to the wrist, while the X is a symbol of the two fives or the two hands crossed. In all probability the earliest numerals did not exceed five, which was repeated with additions for the higher numbers. It is a remarkable coincidence that to express six, seven, eight, the North American aborigines repeated the five with the addition of one, two, three, on the same plan as the Roman VI, VII, VIII.

The Japanese government is printing a complete record of the war. The document will be made public at the close of hostilities. It will be issued in English and French as well as Japanese.

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# The Heavens in August.

**August Will Be Notable for Two Eclipses, One of the Moon and the Other of the Sun.**

The chief astronomical events of this month are two eclipses, one of the sun and one of the moon, both of which are visible in the United States.

The lunar eclipse comes first, on the night of the 14th. It is partial, only about one-third of the moon's diameter being immersed in the shadow. The moon enters the penumbra at 8.9 p. m. eastern standard time; that is, at this moment an observer stationed at the proper part of the moon would first see the sun begin to disappear behind the earth. But it will not be till some time later that the darkening of the moon's southern limb will be apparent to the eye. At 9:39p.m., the moon enters the earth's shadow proper, from which all direct sunlight is excluded and she continues to press further into it for an hour, and then gradually moves out of it again, leaving it altogether at 11:43 and getting clear of the penumbra at 1:12 a. m.

This eclipse is therefore very conveniently observable in one part of the world, but little information of scientific value can be anticipated from it, thanks to the fact that the earth's atmosphere prevents the edge of its shadow from being sharply defined, so that it is impossible to tell with any degree of accuracy when it reaches any given spot on the moon.

Far more important is the solar eclipse on the 30th, which is one of the most interesting ones for many years. It is a total eclipse, of pretty long duration, and the line of central eclipse passes through several regions which are conveniently accessible for observing parties.

The eclipse is total at sunrise in Manitoba, just north of the United States boundary. Thence the shadow sweeps eastward across Canada, north of the settled districts, and comes out on the Labrador coast. It turns somewhat to the southward as it crosses the Atlantic and reaches land again on the Spanish coast near Cape Finisterre. Crossing Spain the shadow traverses the Mediterranean, passes near Tunis, enters the African desert, passes over the Nile near Assouan and finally bids farewell to the earth somewhere in Arabia, less than three hours after it began in Canada. The duration of the total phase is greatest in Spain, where it is about three and three-fourths minutes, while it is about two and one-half minutes in Labrador, and a little less than three minutes in Egypt.

Several parties of astronomers are going to Labrador, and many more to stations in Spain and Algeria, so that a goodly store of observations may be expected if only the weather behaves as well as it did in 1900, when the track of the of the shadow on the European side of the ocean was almost the same as at present.

Weather permitting a great deal of spectroscopic and other information about the sun's surroundings will undoubtedly be obtained. Perhaps the most interesting observations from an amateur's standpoint are those that will be made in the search for a possible small planet nearer the sun than Mercury, by photographing the whole region of the sky near the eclipsed sun. This has been done at several recent eclipses, without result, only known stars being found on the plates; but the brilliant success of photographic methods in finding new satellites makes one feel that the search for an intra-Mercurial planet ought to be continued a little longer.

**The Heavens.**

The finest constellations visible at this season lie near the Milky Way. We may begin with Lyra, whose brightest star, Vega, is almost overhead at 9 o'clock on an August evening. This splendid white star disputes with Arcturus and Capella the claim to be the brightest in the northern hemisphere of the sky. In fact, the order in which different observers would rank these three stars is different, not because the stars themselves vary in brightness, but because they are of very different colors, and some people have eyes more sensitive to one color than to another. When we come to consider the distances of the three stars, and their actual brightness, it appears that Vega and Capella, which are almost equally distant from us, are each about one hundred times as bright as the sun, while Arcturus, which is much more remote, is ten times as bright as either of the two.

Vega serves as a pointer to several interesting objects. Close to it on the northeast is a faint star, which can be seen to be double with the naked eye by a few people with keen eyesight, or by ordinary mortals with an opera-glass. Each of the two components is a fine telescopic double.

Southeast of Vega, at a little greater distance, is a pair of third-magnitude stars, of which the western one is the remarkable variable Beta Lyrae, which changes more than a magnitude in brightness with great regularity in a period of about twelve days. The line of these two stars, carried eastward, point to Beta Cygni, a very fine double star in the Milky Way, well seen with a small telescope.

The rest of Cygnus lies to the northward, and contains several bright stars. The Milky Way in this neighborhood shows singular differences in brightness, with a number of dark patches, some of which look almost like clouds obscuring it. They are probably really gaps between the "star clouds," which send us most of the diffused lights of this region, though they consist of a very faint stars.

South of Cygnus is Aquila, with the bright star Altair lying between two fainter ones. Below this again is Sagittarius, with the little Milk Dipper, and farther west is Scorpio, now seen at its best.

Arcturus is the most conspicuous object in the western sky. The constellations Corona and Hercules lie between it and Lyra. Ophiucus and Serpens are between it and Scorpio, and Libra and Virgo are below it, the latter setting. Mars, which is in Libra, is the most prominent object in the southwest, and Saturn balances it in a similar situation in the southeast.

The great square of Pegasus is about an hour high in the east. Perseus and Andromeda are on the horizon north of it, and Cassiopeia above them. Draco and Ursa Minor are above the pole, and Ursa Major is to the left of it.

**The Planets.**

Mercury is evening star until the 29th, when he becomes a morning star. He is best visible during the first week of the month, when he sets about an hour later than the sun, and can be seen in the twilight, almost exactly due west.

Venus is morning star in Gemini, and is unusually prominent, rising about 2 a. m., and being still very bright, though past her maximum. Mars is in Libra, and sets about 11 p. m. in the middle of the month. On the 26th he is in quadrature with the sun, and comes to the meridian at 6 p. m.

Jupiter is morning star in Taurus, almost exactly opposite to Mars, and rises at about the time that the latter sets. He is in quadrature on the 28th, but being west of the sun, he crosses the meridian six hours before him, instead of six hours after, as Mars does.

Saturn is in opposition on the 23d, and is visible all night. He is in Aquarius still pretty far south, but better placed for observation than he has been for several years. His rings are seen more nearly edgewise than has been the case for some time, and the orbits of his satellites are also apparently more elongated.

Titan, the brightest of the satellites, which can be seen with a small telescope, is west of the planet on the 3d, north of the 7th, east on the 11th and so on, his period being sixteen days. When he is north or south of the planet, his apparent distance is about equal to the diameter of the rings; but when east or west of it, it is about five times as great.

Uranus is in Sagittarius, and comes to the meridian at 8:30 p. m., in the middle of the month. Neptune is in Gemini, and crosses the meridian about 3 a. m.

**The Moon.**

First quarters occurs at 5 p. m. on the 7th, full moon at 10 p. m. on the 14th, during the eclipse, last quarter at 1 a. m. on the 23d, and new moon at 8 a. m. on the 30th—again during an eclipse. The moon is nearest us on the 4th, farthest off on the 20th, and nearest once more on September 1. She is in conjunction with Mercury on the 2d, Mars on the 8th, Saturn on the 15th, Jupiter on the 23d, Venus on the 27th and Mercury again on the 30th.—Henry Norris Russell, Ph. D., in the Scientific American.

# Is There Land at the Pole?

Peary left his last "port of call," North Sydney, Cape Breton, Thursday. No further news from him need be expected until the tender Erik, which is taking coal for him to Etah, returns in September. When she comes back she may be able to furnish indications of the conditions of the ice to the northward of the point at which she leaves her supplies. Hints of that kind will be interesting on account of their bearing on the progress of the Roosevelt toward Cape Heela, near which it is hoped that she will find winter quarters. Still, little doubt exists in regard to her ability to force her way to the proposed base of future operations. The powerful engines of the new ship justify confidence in Peary's ability to execute the first part of his program before the autumnal equinox arrives. Practically the only uncertainty which now remains relates to the final dash over the covering of the polar sea. By undertaking this earlier in the spring than ever before, it is probable that fewer crevices will be encountered. Indeed, upon such a possibility rests the chief hope of making a new record in the North. It will not do, however, entirely to ignore still another chance which lends encouragement to faith in Peary's success.

Most geographers believe that the Arctic ocean extends without a break in all directions from 400 to 500 miles. Until there is positive evidence to the contrary this doctrine must be accepted; yet there are already a few who are inclined to dissent from it. More than a year ago Mr. R. A. Harris, attached to the United States geological survey, gave some reasons for doing so in "The National Geographic Magazine." These are afforded by peculiarities of the tides and currents at various points along the northern coast of the American continent. Such phenomena are susceptible of more than one explanation, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Harris interprets the facts wrongly. On the other hand, it may turn out some day that he is right. Now, if there should be one large island reaching from the vicinity of the pole toward Grant Land, or even an archipelago like Franz Josef Land—which is really a comparatively recent discovery—a much better highway for Peary's sledges than the ice pack furnishes would be afforded for a part of his journey. There is only a microscopic possibility that he will be helped in that fashion, but it deserves recognition.—New York Tribune.

## NEW FIGURE IN SCIENCE.

**Professor J. Butler Burke and His Remarkable Experiments.**

The most talked of scientist in Europe at the present moment is J. Butler Burke of Cambridge university, England, whose experiments in the direction of producing life where life did not previously exist have occasioned wonder whether one of nature's most carefully guarded secrets has at last been disclosed. Professor Burke is a native of Ireland. Three years ago at Trinity college, Dublin, he was engaged in the pursuit of studies and experiments in bacterial egy. Becoming interested in the question whether from matter without life it is possible to develop life, he determined to devote his researches to the subject. What he has achieved has been accomplished through the use of radium and leads to the query whether this wonderful and as yet little understood substance may indeed occupy an important intermediary position between the organic and inorganic worlds. Professor Burke does not positively aver that what he has developed in a thoroughly sterilized medium through the agency of radium are living organisms, but says that they exhibit the phenomena of life. They are soluble in water. Bacteria are not; therefore they are not bacteria. It has been suggested that they may be crystals, but Professor Burke says that when examined by the polariscope they do not exhibit the properties of crystals. He does not see why the fact that they are soluble in water should exclude them from the domain of living things and contends that the more elementary living organisms, hitherto undiscovered, may be soluble. He ventures the opinion that "in the radio activity of matter and in the products produced by it, in their growth, disintegration and decay, may be sought that vital energy which in the beginning withstood that high temperature at which most assuredly our planet must once have existed."

PROFESSOR J. BUTLER BURKE.

**A New Arabic Notation.**

There is a city magistrate living uptown who is possibly raising a mathematical prodigy in the person of his 3 or 4 year old daughter. She has only recently begun to attend the kindergarten and yet meditates changes in the system of enumeration now in vogue which, while startling, are certainly suggestive.

When asked the other day to count, she hesitated some and then lisped:

"None, some, one, two, free, fore."—New York Times.

**Too Much Sugar.**

Dr. Patchen of New York says, "If every living person were to diminish by 90 per cent the amount of sugar he now consumes and maintain its use at this standard, in less than one generation the number of physicians now practicing would be diminished by one-half, and two-thirds of the present number of drug stores would be closed."

# NAVAL LESSONS OF WAR AND PEACE.

It would almost seem that the Japanese are in danger of surfeit of that intimation which is the surest test of genuine approval. Germany now follows the United States in trying to repeat in its war games that secrecy which is thought to be one of Japan's greatest helps to victory. There can be no objection to this, but it is going only half way. Japan not only concealed its own plans, it always knew more about its enemy than its enemy knew about itself. Our intelligence bureau might take a hint as well as our staff officers. But we have gone beyond Germany in such matters as these, and have adopted naval structural changes of importance based upon the lessons of the sea of Japan. We have abolished fighting tops and put range finders in their places. We have removed the electric appliances from the conning towers to securer places less liable to shock disturbing to the human nervous system, and we have resolved long doubts between under-water and above-water torpedo tubes in favor of the under-water system. Moreover, we have simplified our gun calibers, eliminating the medium sizes in favor of the larger and smaller, thus simplifying the ammunition and supply problems, as well as enabling a better distribution of armor. There were other examples to imitate in these respects, but none was adopted until after Togo's astonishing victory.

It would be as well, perhaps, if the lessons of peace were as well learned as those of war. It is too soon as yet to say who blundered in the Bennington's case, but it is said that the officer in charge of her engines and boilers lacked experience in an engine room. Of course he had had an Annapolis training in theoretical engineering, and it is not alleged that he was deficient except so far as he lacked that ounce of practical experience which in crises is worth a pound of book learning. It is indeed desirable that every officer should be competent for every duty aboard ship. But Admirable Crichtons are few, and it may be that this incident will reopen the question of the line and staff which was supposed to be settled by the personnel law Congress and the poor fellows in the bowels of the ship may both have done their best without the result being improvement in the light of experience.—New York Times.

# Extraordinary Session.

It is now announced from Oyster Bay that the president has decided to call an extraordinary session of congress on November 11, for the purpose of Panama canal legislation, "some anti-rebate and other railroad legislation, and also for the consideration of tariff conditions." The extraordinary session will last three whole weeks, and the program presented for consideration is an attractive one. It would be a great saving of time, indeed, if congress would dispose of canal, railroad, and tariff matters by December 4, leaving to the regular session the minor and routine matters.

When it is impossible to strangle our doubt that congress will dispatch this business before the ordinary session begins, we do believe it is a wise plan to call congress early. Congress—particularly the senate—has an annoying habit of substituting questions which it considers important for those pressed upon it by the executive, with the result that much valuable time is lost. Several weeks were wasted in the precious days of the last session in a wrangle over the Panama canal bill, and then it failed to pass. The president was forced to reorganize the canal commission with the little law there was at his disposal. The result was unsatisfactory to him and to the country.

Suppose the senate should resume its officious tactics with regard to Santo Domingo, on the pretense that the pending treaty must be ratified in order to be lawful? The entire extra session might be consumed in this way. Or, supposedly it should balk over the confirmation of Mr. Loomis as an ambassador, in case the president should decide to repair that official's reputation for discretion? Such meddling on the senate's part might open up the Venezuelan business, with an appalling waste of time. Then there is the question of the bonds of Central American republics, which have been floated in London on the understanding that the government of the United States guarantees their payment. A resolution of inquiry by a single senator, asking for information concerning the alleged understanding between Speyer & Co. and the state department, might lead to interminable debate.

The proposition to erect several lusty territories into states was thought by the senate steering committee to be a vital one at the last session, when it was forced to decide whether that or some more embarrassing question should be debated. It is possible that the senate will hear again the cry of the Oklahomans, and feel constrained to give them relief. On the other hand, the right of Reed Smoot to a seat in the senate—involving as it does fundamenal questions of church and state—may be paramount in the eyes of the senate to any question urged by the president. There is meat enough in either of these questions to furnish debate while the weighty matters discussed in the president's message are being considered in committee.

In calling an extra session of congress the president is always confronted with the old problem of forcing the horse to drink. If congress would only stick to the program, instead of flying off upon trivial side issues, there would be no need of extra sessions. Inasmuch as it will not, the president will have done his duty by calling an extraordinary session in order to "give to the congress information of the state of the union."—Washington Post.

# Late Blight or Rot of Potatoes.

The late blight Phytophthora, has already appeared this year at Wooster upon several areas. It does not occur ever year in Ohio and even in the northeastern part of the state the occurrence of this fungus is so irregular that the practice of regular spraying for it has not become fixed. The Phytophthora prevailed to a certain extent in 1903 and was much more widespread in 1904, appearing in the vicinity of Wooster about August 15 of that year.

These conditions of previous occurrence, combined with the season, have prepared for an early reappearance of this late blight fungus the present year, and the fungus was collected by the assistant pathologist in gardens near the station July 25, 1905.

A widespread and destructive outbreak of this disease may yet occur in the state the present season with the fungus so early prevalent. While most is, to be feared if the weather is moist, the danger may be considerable where fungicides are not used upon the potato plans. In like manner the danger of rotting of the tubers is invloved.

Potato growers are warned of the conditions, that spraying may be practiced by them; applications of standard Bordeaux mixture at intervals of two weeks are effective when the vines are well covered. This spray is made from four pounds of copper sulfate (blue vitriol) and four to five pounds of lime, in fifty gallons of water, according to the directions of the station spray calendar bulletin, No. 117.

The station botanist will be pleased to respond to inquiries, accompanied by specimens, to locate the blight; also in respect to the features not made clear in the station bulletins.—Ohio Agricultural Experiment station bulletin.

## OHIO COMMENT.

**Bound To Be Popular.**

A scientist says that kissing will remove freckles. In case the patent medicine men locate this fellow his life insurance policy will be due.—Galion Leader.

**Bryanesque.**

Hon William J. Bryan believes in municipal ownership of telephones. Anything that may increase the opportunity for public speech can secure William's approval. — Cleveland World-News.

**Not To Be Blamed.**

If these indictments keep up against the United States senators, you cannot blame the Washington baseball team, if they change their nick name to something else besides "Senators."—Mansfield News.

**Human Frailty.**

If men were half as anxious to fight for what they believe to be right as they are to contest for their alleged rights, there would be less trouble in this old world.—Youngstown Vindicator.

Mallie Hogan of this city, who has been working as a telegrapher in Toledo, has resigned and gone to New York, where he will make his future home.

# HELPS THE FARMERS

## THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AND ITS EXPERTS IN HUSBANDRY.

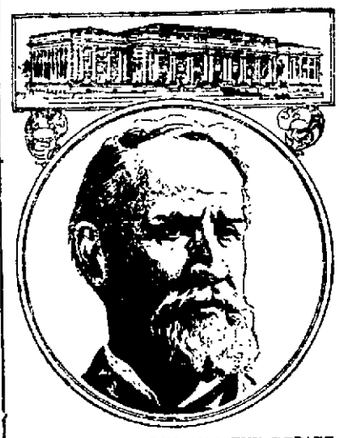
**Efforts Made to Apply Science In Cultivation of Soil—The Cotton Report Scandal—Secretary James Wilson and His Career.**

SOLICITOR CRYSTAL HOYT.

THE scandal growing out of the cotton report leaks in the department of agriculture has occasioned interest in the work of that branch of the federal government. The operations of the department come close home to those engaged in the various kinds of agricultural employment. As they have so important a bearing on the prosperity of many of the greatest industries of the country, it is urged that the utmost care should be taken to prevent illegitimate use of the department in the interest of speculators in stocks and crops. A year ago the market was manipulated in the west by means of fraudulent weather reports, and to prevent a recurrence of this congress inserted in the agricultural bill last winter a provision making it a penal offense for any one knowingly to issue or publish any fraudulent weather forecast or warning of weather conditions. The idea of safeguarding the publication of crop statistics in some similar manner is now urged, and it is held that some system should be devised which would keep temptation out of the way of the weak. President Roosevelt is of the opinion that a man who for personal profit permits a leak like that in connection with the cotton crop report is culpable in a greater degree than if he had stolen outright from the government, and he has given instructions to Solicitor General Henry M. Hoyt, who is charged with conducting the inquiry into the case, urging him to make the investigation thorough.

The department of agriculture embraces a large number of bureaus, each with its own elaborate organization and system of work. There are the bureaus of animal industry, chemistry, entomology, forestry, plant industry, the division of publications, the weather bureau, the division of biological survey, the bureau of statistics, the office of experiment stations, which represents the department in its relations to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the United States, and several other divisions. Some 4,000 persons are in the employ of the department. It was through the associate statistician of the bureau of statistics, Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., that the leak in regard to the cotton crop is alleged to have occurred. He was dismissed, and the chief statistician, John Hyde, has resigned, although no charges of personal wrongdoing in connection with the crop report have been made against the latter.

The president is said to have perfect confidence in Secretary Wilson. To a friend recently he explained that the



HON. JAMES WILSON AND THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

secretary was so inherently honest himself he could not bring himself to doubt the honesty of others.

The venerable secretary of agriculture has had a long experience in work similar to that now under his supervision. He believes that the farmer of the future must be a practical scientist and that the man who does not understand the science of the soil has no business on the farm. The secretary is a statesman, a practical farmer and an educator. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835 and came to the United States in 1852, settling at first in Connecticut. He removed to Iowa in 1855 and engaged in farming. He served a number of terms in the Iowa legislature and several terms in congress and in both bodies was looked upon as the special champion of agricultural interests. He has also been a member of the Iowa railway commission and a regent of the state university and for six years prior to his appointment as secretary of agriculture was director of the agricultural experiment station at Ames and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural college.

The work of the department of agriculture has experienced a large growth in recent years, and it has vastly stimulated the application of scientific methods to the various branches of agricultural industry. More than one-half of all the people of the United States live on farms. With the continued application of scientific knowledge to their condition it is expected that results of the greatest benefit to the country may be brought about, and it is the aim of the department of agriculture to be a leading factor in this achievement.

# Legal Notice.

The congregation of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church of Marion, Ohio, will take notice that the Most Reverend Henry Moeller, as archbishop of the diocese of Cincinnati, and Patrick Kelly, A. C. Edmondson, James F. Prendergast, John A. Schroeter, John H. Dwyer and Henry A. Schuler, as trustees of said church, have filed in the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, a petition praying for an order empowering said archbishop and said trustees to encumber by mortgage to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company of Springfield, Massachusetts, the following described real estate, held by said petitioners in trust for said church, to-wit:

Situated in the city of Marion, county of Marion and state of Ohio, and known as being lots numbers one hundred and seventy-five (175), one hundred and seventy-six (176), one hundred and seventy-seven (177), formerly numbers twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), and twenty-nine (29), in Holmes' addition to the city of Marion.

Also, lots numbers three hundred and eleven (311) three hundred and twelve (312), and three hundred and thirteen (313), formerly numbers fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58), and fifty-nine (59), in Baker's Third addition to the said city of Marion.

Also, a certain vacated alley, being known as the first alley south of George street and lying between lots numbers three hundred and twelve (312) and three hundred and thirteen (313), and being sixteen and fifty-six one-hundredths (16.56) feet in width and extending from Prospect street to the alley in the rear of said lots three hundred and twelve (312) and three hundred and thirteen (313).

Also, a certain vacated alley known as the second alley south of George street and lying between lots three hundred and ten (310) and three hundred and eleven (311); the same being sixteen and fifty-six one-hundredths (16.56) feet in width, and extending from Prospect street to the alley in the rear of said lots three hundred and ten (310) and three hundred and eleven (311).

To secure the payment of Thirty-Five Thousand Dollars, to be borrowed of said insurance company, for use in the erection of a parochial school building upon said premises, payable upon the terms, at the times and in the amounts stated in said petition.

Said petition will be for hearing on and after the 12th day of August, 1905.

Dated July 12, 1905.

The Most Reverend Henry Moeller, Archbishop, etc., and Patrick Kelly, A. C. Edmondson, James F. Prendergast, John A. Schroeter, John H. Dwyer and Henry A. Schuler, trustees, etc., petitioners,

By Patrick J. Monahan, their attorney.

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# Legal Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between Walter M. Cooney, Edward G. Staiger and Thomas B. Carroll under the firm name of The Manhattan Clothing company is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thomas B. Carroll retiring. The business will be continued at the same place and under the same firm name by the said Walter M. Cooney and Edward G. Staiger, who assume the obligations of said firm and are authorized to collect all outstanding accounts.

Signed WALTER M. COONEY,
THOMAS B. CARROLL,
EDWARD G. STAIGER.

Marion, O., July 20, 1905. 9-wk-f-t-3

## STANDARD OIL'S FOE.

**Ida M. Tarbell Is a Woman of Courage as Well as Ability.**

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, who is after John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil trust again, does not propose to let the head of that great monopoly live in peace. She says that try as he may

MISS IDA M. TARBELL.

he cannot square his business conduct with the Golden Rule. Mr. Rockefeller's attorney having called her to account for certain statements in a recent magazine article, Miss Tarbell has shown that she is still ready for battle with the owner of a half a billion.

For a woman of forty-seven Miss Tarbell has accomplished a great deal. When she attended Allegheny college at Meadville, Pa., she was editor of the college magazine. For two years after graduation she was engaged in teaching, but her ambition to write for publication led her to join the staff of the Chautauquan, of which she afterward became editor. It was the desire to be thorough in everything that she undertook that led her to go to France to study the subject of historical writing, in which she had become interested. She gave three years to this study and thus laid a solid foundation for her subsequent historical work. When the opportunities came to write histories of Napoleon and Lincoln and of Standard Oil she was ready for these arduous tasks. Though her interest in the oil monopoly dates from her girlhood in the oil country, where her father owned an independent refinery, it was not until years of experience as a writer and much study of historical subjects had broadened her vision and ripened her judgment that she was called on to write a book about the greatest trust of modern times.

**Rev. Mr. Scudder's Scheme.**

Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational church in Jersey City, N. J., now has the People's palace in working order, though the place is not yet completed. It is an adjunct to his church and contains a gymnasium, dancing academy, bowling alleys, etc., the whole to cost about $300,000. "I shall teach the boys to box," says Mr. Scudder, "and I shall also teach the boys and girls to dance. I'm a grandfather, but I have not forgotten how to use the gloves. I am an ardent believer in every form of physical culture."

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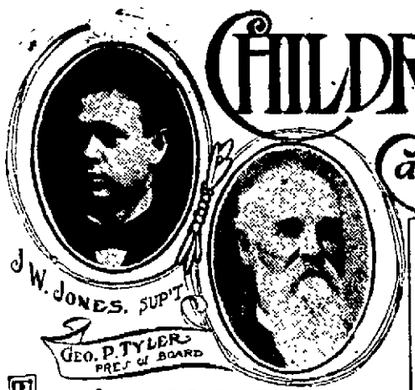
# CHILDREN WHO HEAR with THEIR EYES and SPEAK with THEIR FINGERS!



HOW OHIO EDUCATES and RENDERS SELF SUPPORTING THE DEAF MUTES. A WORK of LOVE.

By R. H. STEVENSON.

Although the education of the deaf in the sign language is an old science, Ohio has taken front rank in instructing deaf-mutes, and today the big institution for the Deaf in Columbus has the largest enrollment of scholars of any similar institution in the world.

This is not an indication that there are more deaf-mutes in Ohio than elsewhere. There are not. But Ohio's people have been taught the need of educating these unfortunate people, and the character of the school which has been developed and maintained is such that it appeals to the relatives and friends of the deaf-mute.

Nowhere has the science of teaching the deaf-mute to hear with his eyes and talk with his fingers been more successfully applied. Nowhere has there been displayed a more determined purpose to help a people, who, eager to help themselves, are nevertheless absolutely dependent without the schooling which such institutions bestow.

**Touch the Human Heart.**

Can you conceive anything more helpless than the child which, though bright of intellect, is wholly deaf and unable to communicate by word or sign its slightest wish? Have you visited a deaf-mute school and seen there the hundreds of children, bright of eye and clear of intellect, and seen them at frolic, at task and at study? Yes? Then was not your heart touched with sorrow, to know that the birds sing not for them; that the tuneful melodies of harmony are shut out of their young lives forever, and that to them the voice carries no word of love?

The cooing of the mother, the sweet lullabys of babyhood, the songs that alleviate pain and sooth the tired and fretful one into blessed sleep; these are lost to the life cut off from that cheerfulness which comes from hearing.

Small wonder, then, that the child which reaches the deaf-mute school is peevish. It has picked up, perhaps, a few crude signs by which it makes its most common wants known. It can tell that it is thirsty or hungry or in pain. But these signs are not uniform throughout the universe, and none but the family can understand. Moreover, no conversation can be had with the family, since the afflicted one knows no words, no language, no alphabet. The realms of its young intellect are unexplored and undeveloped, because of its affliction; and its warped little nature knows no pleasures save those of seeing pretty things

**New World Unfolds.**

Thus the student reaches the State Deaf-Mute School. A new world here unfolds and, when homesickness has been dispelled ambition takes hold of the young mind.

Years of study and of labor go swiftly by, and with each succeeding year the mental development, the self-reliance, the sturdy independence that has been imparted by the course of instruction show on the young face. And when, fully equipped by education to meet successfully the ordinary requirements; when enriched with a trained trade and capacity for self-development, the student leaves the institution at the end of the course, it is for a life of self-reliance, of usefulness and, often, distinction.

It is not my purpose to speak of the officials or the teachers of this, the largest institution of its kind. But, since history will write of those to whose energy and capacity is largely due the great success of the school, I feel that I should not hesitate to speak of Superintendent J. W. Jones and his assistants. Never has there been a state institution more capably managed than is the Ohio Deaf-Mute School. Never has there been a more strict attention to business, and less attention to politics and politicians.

Superintendent Jones has served under three governors without a word having been said to him concerning politics by those to whom he owes his place. For Mr. Jones is not a politician. He is nothing but the best superintendent of the greatest deaf-mute school in the world. And Governor Herrick, interested beyond measure in the work of Mr. Jones, has turned a deaf ear to politicians who would make changes in the institution. The Governor knows that he is held responsible for the conduct of all the state institutions. He feels that responsibility and justly shares with Mr. Jones credit for the high standing of the deaf-mute school.

**Parents Not Deaf.**

It is remarkable that most of the deaf-mutes are children of parents possessed of all their senses. Indeed, but a small per cent of the children which reach the state deaf-mute school are born deaf. In his last annual report Superintendent Jones treats of this matter at some length, submitting a tabulated list of causes of deafness as listed by parents and guardians of the children. At the foot of the table Mr. Jones says:

"These causes are reported by parents in making application for admission of children. Some of them are very indefinite, and perhaps many are errors, but generally they are correct. * * * This record, however, shows that about 4 per cent of deaf children are born so, and this is in accordance with statistics made in other institutions."

How can deaf children be admitted into the institution?

**How Children Are Admitted.**

Superintendent Jones has prepared the following instructions, which answer this question:

"No charge is made for pupils except for clothing, traveling and incidental expenses.

"Pupils cannot be admitted until seven years of age. They must be of good intellect, free from immoralities of conduct and from contagious and offensive diseases.

"Application for admission should be made to the superintendent of the institution, who will furnish a blank form of application, with the questions about which information is desired conveniently arranged for answering.

"The session commences on the third Wednesday in September and closes on the second Tuesday in June. The best time for admission is at the beginning of the session, and pupils will not be received at other times except in extraordinary cases.

"No pupils can be removed from the institution during the progress of the session without the permission of the superintendent and the board of trustees. The pupils will not be permitted to go home on the holidays.

"Parents and guardians will be duly notified of the day on which school will close, that they may make arrangements for conveying their children home. Except in cases of sickness children cannot be permitted to leave before the specified time.

"Parents and guardians are required to furnish their children with the necessary clothing and books when they are able to do so. When they are not the county in which the child lives is required by law to pay for them. Five dollars for incidentals should be deposited with the steward by parents who pay their own bills.

"Pupils are required to spend the vacation at home or with friends."

**Health of Children.**

There is no way in which I can show the correct management of the institution so well as by telling of the health of the children.

With an average attendance in excess of 500 children of all ages from seven years up, both sexes, there has not been a death in the institution in three years, and but four deaths in the past ten years.

This remarkable record is due, so physicians say, to the regulating care shown by the management—correct diet, pure and wholesome food, and the proper proportion of work, play and study.

When Superintendent Jones took charge of the institution it ranked fifth in point of efficiency of graduates. Today it ranks first. It has not a rival either in point of attendance, or, what is better, results attained. Each year there convenes at some point in America a meeting of the American Instructors for the Deaf. At that meeting there is held a competitive examination of scholars from the various institutions of the kind in the country, and the grade of the institution is there established. It is there the Ohio institution has established its rank.

Last week Superintendent Jones, with a number of the teachers and pupils, went to Morgantown, N. C., where was held the examination for the current year. The session of the deaf-mute teachers lasts for two weeks. Great interest in the event is felt by the student body at the institution, but no doubt as to the outcome is expressed. In the party is Miss Ada Lyer, who is teacher of deaf-blind pupils at the institution and 11-year-old Leslie Oren, a pupil.

**Story of Achievement.**

Can you imagine a child past five years of age, totally blind, wholly deaf and unable by word or sign to make known its slightest wish? Can you conceive of the black chasm of uninterrupted darkness into which such a life is cramped?

Did the lad want food or water?

Was he ill?

None could tell. He danced and wrung his hands in wild frenzy because the things he wanted did not come. But he gave no sign. He uttered no sound.

The horror, the inexpressible grief that he felt, were shown in the contortions of the child-face. Where should have been the sunshine of happiness, there were the clouds of morbid discontent.

How long could the human mind endure under such a strain?

Yet for two and a half years Leslie Oren had been thus benighted. When but two and one-half years old cerebro-spinal meningitis had robbed him of his sight and hearing.

And, thus ignorant of all sound, all methods of communication, and wrapped in eternal darkness, the lad entered the deaf-mute school and was turned over to Miss Lyon for instruction.

Not by human hand will Miss Lyon and Professor Jones ever receive meet reward for the work they have done for this sadly dwarfed life. It is not in the power of man to recompense for such devotion, such untiring zeal. Never complaining, though the task seemed indeed beyond human achievement, they devoted every available moment to the lad's instruction.

Leslie is now eleven years old. The clouds on his face have given way to the sunshine of happiness. The smile that God formed when he kissed the baby lips and breathed therein the breath of life has come back. Yes, and those lips are learning to mould words—words and sentences which the lad speaks plainly and understandingly, though their sound is lost to his own ears.

**Hears and Talks With Fingers.**

With his nimble fingers Leslie can make his every want known. And, with his fingers he feels the words spelled out by others on their fingers. He both hears and speaks with his digits.

The boy has learned, too, to write upon the typewriter. And he writes well. Letters and lessons are spread upon the crisp sheets by the clicking machine as the boy touches the keys. He knows much of geography, of arithmetic and all the common branches. In short, he is not far behind any other lad of his years in schooling.

Among the other scholars who were this year entered in the examination are William H. Arras, 19, and Kreigh B. Ayres, 15, of the B Intermediate Oral; Edwin Hazel, 10, Third Grade, and John Wondraed, Fourth Grade. All are exceptionally bright and their classmates and friends expect them to maintain the rank of the school at the head of the list.

Young Ayers, who hails from Cleveland, has learned electrical engineering and will spend his vacation months in Detroit in a large electrical plant. He is a bright boy, has learned to talk very plainly and is rapidly becoming an expert at lip reading.

The loyalty of the scholars to their school and to the teachers is remarkable. Superintendent Jones has implanted in their minds the fact that they cannot hope for good results unless they maintain absolutely harmonious relations. The result is one big, happy, contented family.

There are 118 attaches of the institution, including officers, teachers and employes. There are 49 teachers, including the instructors of trades and special teachers.

**Methods Are Practical.**

The thoroughly practical methods of the institution are shown in the fact that, while the students are being educated, they are also being taught to support themselves. Art is taught all who show any aptitude. Thus, when the scholar leaves the institution, it is to face the world, self-reliant and independent.

The boys are taught printing, tailoring, shoemaking, bookbinding, baking, electrical engineering and painting. The girls learn household work, dressmaking, fancy needlework and cooking. The girls are also given an opportunity to take up art studies if they have taste for that work. Many of them become proficient in wood carving and oil painting.

The home life of the children of the school is a pleasant one. Superintendent Jones takes especial pride in this feature, with a view to maintaining a high moral standing for the scholars. Christian Endeavor societies, literary and debating societies are maintained. It is remarkable the interest the students take in this work, the debating societies being especially attractive to them.

Socials are held once a month in the recreation halls, when the boys and girls are assembled together, taught decorum and instructed as to social customs. Afternoon socials are also held on holidays.

**Students Attend Theatres.**

The larger students are permitted to attend the theatres when the attractions are of a character they can understand. Superba is the most popular production with deaf-mutes.

Outdoor sports and games are encouraged; rather they are permitted, for there is no need of encouragement. The deaf-mute lad takes naturally to baseball. He loves the game. The ball teams of the institutions know the game. They make a science of it, and the amateurs who have gone up against them know the effects of their brilliant team work.

The state bindery is operated at the deaf-mute institution, and the older students given employment after they have learned the art. In this way many of the boys and girls of the institution earn considerable money.

I quote from a recent annual report made by Superintendent Jones:

"It is our sincere hope that we may never be satisfied with the condition of the work of caring for and educating the youth of our state. Satisfaction means the beginning of stagnation, and stagnation, of decline. Gratifying results lift up both those who have to do with, and those who enjoy them. Even the smallest child in the institution notes every improvement and puts his stamp of approval upon it. This spirit of appreciation arouses ambition on the part of the management and confidence on the part of the children.

"It is natural to expect that among 600 children collected from all kinds of homes and from all nationalities, some should be depraved by nature or by environment, yet it is remarkable as well as gratifying that all such are quickly transformed here into reasonably good children, not by the rod, not by the dungeon, not by bread and water, but by kindness and interest and by the good sentiment that exists among the children.

"There has been no change in the corps of teachers for years, except to fill voluntary vacancies, and, when necessary, by reason of increased attendance, to add to the force. We therefore have experienced teachers, well equipped for the work. There are twenty oral teachers and sixteen manual. The method of instruction is as formerly reported, namely, speech and lip reading for all who can be benefitted by them, and the manual method for all others. All the children, however, learn the sign language and finger-spelling in their association with each other and use them in their communications."

## China's Interests in Peace.

In Japan's constant attitude for a number of years is to be found strong reason for believing that China's demand for the restoration to her of Manchuria at the conclusion of the war will be granted. Were Russia the victor, it would probably not be, for Russia precipitated the war largely to make permanent her conquest and annexation of those provinces. Japan, however, has not demanded Manchuria for her own, excepting the small part of it which was ceded to her ten years ago. When Admiral Alexieff made his treaty with General Tseng, five years ago, providing for practically indefinite Russian possession of Manchuria, Japan protested against it, on the ground not that she wanted Manchuria herself, but that the Chinese empire ought not thus to be dismembered. The Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance of January, 1902, explicitly declared one of its chief objects to be the maintenance of China's independence and territorial integrity. In many other ways and on many other occasions Japan has unmistakably committed herself to the policy of restoring Manchuria to China. We see no reason to expect a repudiation of that policy.

It is intimated that Russia will insist that, if Manchuria is restored to China, Japan shall have no special and exclusive privileges there, but all nations shall be on an equality. That is a reasonable and just demand, but apparently superfluous. There is no indication that Japan has any thought of any permanent monopoly or exclusive privileges in Manchuria. Such has never been her policy. She stands explicitly for the open door and equal terms for all nations. Early in the negotiations before this war Baron Komura telegraphed to Mr. Kurino, at St. Petersburg, that Japan objected to Russia's permanent occupation of Manchuria because, among other reasons, "the principle of equal opportunity would thereby be annulled;" and in his first formal note to the Russian government, outlining Japan's proposals for a settlement of disputes, he wrote, in the first paragraph: "A mutual engagement . . . to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations" (in China and Corea). Throughout all those negotiations Japan steadfastly upheld that principle, and Russia as persistently refused to recognize or accede to it. It is not to be supposed that in the coming peace negotiations Baron Komura will deny the principle which he then so stoutly maintained, even though Russia does now demand the establishment of the principle which she then refused to recognize.

There seems to be no adequate ground, therefore, for thinking that Manchuria will not be restored to China, though its restoration may be subject to two or three conditions. One is, that Japan shall administer affairs for a time, until order is fully restored after the war. That would be for China's own interest. Another is, that Manchuria shall be more fully opened, on equal terms, to the commerce and industry of all nations. That, too, would be for China's good, and could be reasonably opposed by nobody. A third may be that Japan shall permanently retain those small portions of Manchuria which China ceded to her in 1895, but which Russia compelled her to relinquish. If Japan should require that, China could not reasonably demur, since she fully and formally agreed to it ten years ago; nor could Russia object to it as a spoliation of China, seeing that she made Japan relinquish that territory to China only that she herself might snatch it from China. The presumption is, therefore, that Manchuria will not prove a stumbling block in the Russo-Japanese negotiations, and that after peace is concluded it will be disposed of in a manner satisfactory to China.—New York Tribune.

## Cuba's Greatest Danger.

Last Thursday we commented on Cuba's jugglery with the provisions of her own constitution and with the Platt amendment, which is supplementary to that instrument. The ball has rolled even more rapidly than was expected.

On Friday the Cuban house passed a bill by which provision was made for appropriating to the payment of the soldiers' claims the following items: the entire treasury accumulation, amounting to $13,000,000, less the sum of $6,000,000, which, to placate an opposing element, is to be expended for public works; a balance of $3,000,000 remaining from the proceeds of the $35,000,000 loan; and an indefinite sum which constitutes a surplus, above the immediate requirements, in the fund obtained by the special tax imposed for the protection of the $35,000,000 debt. The bill further provided for issuing that "interior loan" to which we have already referred.

In other words, Cuba's house of representatives, spurred by various political and financial interests, among which the interests of American speculators appear prominently, proposes to empty the national treasury and in addition to incur a further national obligation of something like $20,000,000. The bill as passed violates the Platt amendment and also violates the provision of section 3, article 59, of Cuba's own constitution.

This is wildcat legislation indeed! Unless Cuba's congress is pulled up with a round turn by her executive or by a restoration of political and financial sanity, there will be joy and gladness in the ranks of those who have declared their conviction of Cuban incapacity for self-government. Cuba's national budget, submitted months ago, remains unapproved. As was stated in our recent series of letters from Havana, many of her laws are of doubtful constitutionality through failure to provide the necessary organic basis. The time of her congress is spent in wrangling over political differences and over appropriations for the benefit of individual interests. Nothing except her probably unprecedented industrial prosperity, due to large crops and good prices, saves Cuba from a financial crisis.

We are not among those observers who doubt Cuba's capacity for self-government. She is experiencing those diseases and internal irregularities to which all infant republics are subject. We had them in our own national childhood, and we had some of them in an extreme form. They are probably inevitable, but Cuba should not for a moment lose sight of the fact that some of her ailments may prove fatal.

The criticism which we submit upon the conduct of her congress and her executive is made in kindness and good will, as is the expression of our hope for her speedy and happy issue from the clutches of those political and financial evils which now seem to have a "strangle hold" on the island republic.—New York Sun.

## The Presidential Field.

There is complaint that under the centralized organization of the Republican party the selection of a presidential candidate is the work of two or three men. Well, it should not be so in 1908, if present premonitions "hold out." Look at the array of candidates and possibilities.

There is Vice President Fairbanks, solemn, reserved and lofty, but steady in his presidential purposes. He is unmoved by the appearance of new and formidable candidates. He has a record of party service and sacrifice that very few can hope to equal. He left a seat in the senate, with four years to run, to accept the Republican nomination for vice president and stumped the country for the ticket from stem to stern and from port to starboard. His services have not been properly or materially appreciated, but they stand to his credit in the books, and ought to count some day.

It would be ungracious to leave Indiana without at least mention of the Hon. Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, who is trolling with long lines, sharp hooks and dainty bait, and who will at least keep the presidential fishes fat. He has been riding the waves gallantly ever since he made his famous maiden speech in the senate on the Philippine question—a speech which, though promptly smashed philosophically by the late Senator Hoar, survives yet on account of its engaging rhetoric and the graceful audacity with which it was delivered.

The strong presidential points of at least three members of the cabinet—Root, Taft and Shaw—have had such lavish exploitation lately that it is hardly necessary to dwell upon them now. There is a suggestion of friction in the re-entrance of Mr. Root into public life, but the scope of presidential talent in Ohio is a greater obstacle to Taft, with the Philippine hobby under him, than Root can ever be. Secretary Shaw is at present a pathetic specimen of self-abnegation, but he has staying powers and may become a very dangerous man in a mix-up in the next national convention.

Then there is another Ohio man, a dashing, though steady-gaited racer, who is sure to have a place approximate to "the pole" when the race starts, and in front of whom the distance flag will never wave. It would seem to be almost an affront to the acumen of the people of Ohio to name him; but just for the sake of the formality of the record, let us spell F-o-r-a-k-e-r.

Here, indeed, is material to invite the popular participation in the selection of a candidate for president. It is a field for fighting, unless Mr. Roosevelt, as the favored man of all parties, submits to a general uprising and the demolition of party lines, which would nullify his renunciation of another term.

Let liberty be alert, though. When there is not more than one party, there is no longer a republic.—Cincinnati Enquirer.


**CONSUMPTION'S WARNING**

Inside facts soon become evident in outside symptoms.—DR. G. G. GREEN.

¶The aid of scientific inventions is not needed to determine whether your lungs are affected. The first symptoms can be readily noted by anyone of average intelligence.

¶There is no disease known that gives so many plain warnings of its approach as consumption, and no serious disease that can be so quickly reached and checked, if the medicine used is Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which is made to cure consumption.

¶It is in the early stages that German Syrup should be taken, when warnings are given in the cough that won't quit, the congestion of the bronchial tubes and the gradual weakening of the lungs, accompanied by frequent expectoration.

¶But no matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has already attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble.

¶New trial bottles, 25c. Regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

TSCHANEN BROS.


## IS REMEMBERED BY HER FRIENDS

**Mrs. George Seckle Is Given an Agreeable Surprise.**

About fifty of the friends of Mrs. George Seckle, residing about four miles east of the city, gave her a very pleasant surprise at her home Saturday evening. The event, which was in honor of Mrs Seckle's thirty-fourth birthday, was complete in every detail. The evening was passed with music and games and an elaborate spread was served. The guests presented the hostess with many useful presents.

**SEASHORE EXCURSION AUG. 17.**

**Low Fares via Pennsylvania Lines to Atlantic City, Cape May and Eight Other Resorts.**

The annual excursion to the seashore via Pennsylvania lines will be run Thursday, August 17th, a convenient date for leaving business, and when the season at the ocean resorts is at its height. For this excursion tickets will be sold to nine of the most popular watering places on the Atlantic coast, including Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, all on the Jersey coast; and Rehoboth, Delaware.

The round trip fare to any of the resorts named will be $14.00 from Marion, O. Fares from other ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines will be proportionately low.

Tickets will be good returning within twelve days, permitting more than a week's enjoyable stay at the seashore.

Excursion tickets include stop-over at Philadelphia on return trip, if deposited with ticket agent at Broad Street station.

For full particulars about the excursion, special through train service and advance reservation of sleeping car berths, apply to N. E. Price, ticket agent Pennsylvania lines, Marion, O. wk-10-t4

**$14.00 Round Trip to Atlantic City, August 17, via Pennsylvania Lines.**

This summer's excursion to Atlantic City, Cape May and seven other ocean resorts will leave Marion, O., Thursday, August 17th. Twelve days' outing. Stop-over at Philadelphia. See N. E. Price, ticket agent Pennsylvania lines, Marion, Ohio. wk-10-t4

**A Fast Game.**

In a fast game of ball played at Marion park, Sunday afternoon, the Caledonia team defeated a picked team of this city by a score of eight to four. A crowd of about fifty spectators witnessed the exhibition, which was one of the fastest amateur games played here for some time.


**Blackberries, Blackberries.**

We are headquarters for blackberries for canning. Big shipments daily. Order now. J. W. Thew.
204-t2-10-wk-t2

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.** Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 38-t-52


**Upper Sandusky Wins.**

Morral was defeated by a score of twelve to three by Upper Sandusky at the latter place, Sunday afternoon.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

**BACK-ACHE**

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

**Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills**

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



*Outing Watches.*

$ 5.00
$10.00
$12.00
$20.00

*You cannot afford to risk your fine watch when you're "roughing it." Make one of our Gun Metal or Gold-Filled Cases act as substitute. Splendid timekeepers.*

Expert Watch Repair Work.

**NELSON & SONS.**



Lippincott Bros.

**Investigate**

**Our offerings when you are looking for bargains in Real Estate.**

*We Have For Sale*

7 room frame dwelling west Center street, cellar, well, cistern, barn, etc.

8 room frame dwelling, Grand Ave., cellar, well, cistern, fruit.

5 room frame dwelling Bellefontaine Ave., cellar, coal house, cistern.

**Lippincott Bros.**



Citizens' Phone 319. Residence Girard Ave.
Bell, Main 158. Citizens' Phone 265.

**Dr. H. J. Lower.**

Office over Gem Pharmacy.
Chronic diseases a specialty. Calls made promptly day or night.
Marion, Ohio.



**Hair Goods**
**Powers Millinery Shop**
Uhler & Phillips Store, 2nd Floor.



CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
**PENNYROYAL PILLS**
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH. In RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co.
Mention this paper. Madison Square, Phila., Pa.


## GEORGE SHUTE GOES TO LONDON TUESDAY

**Will Assist in Superintending Work in That City.**

George H. Shute, who for the past nine years has been superintendent of the plumbing department of the Marion Supply company, has severed his connection with that concern, his resignation to take effect at once.

Mr. Shute left Tuesday for London, Ohio, where he will assist in superintending the construction at that place of the sewage system and disposal plant, the contract for which was let to Joseph Murphy of this city for $52,000. This is one of the largest contracts for work of this kind ever secured by a Marion firm. The work will be started at once, and about six months will be required to complete it.

**Victim of Fever.**

A telegram received from W. F. Grall, assistant secretary of the Y M C A., who was called to Lorain by the sickness of his brother, Friday, states that his brother succumbed to typhoid fever. The funeral was held Monday at Lorain.

Fred E. Guthery is enjoying an outing of a couple of weeks in West Virginia.

# BOYER A GREAT TURTLE HUNTER

**Uses a Method Which Is Peculiar to Himself.**

## GOES INTO RIVER AND USES HANDS

**Sometimes He Goes After a Turtle and Comes Up with a Muskrat or Water-Snake—Now in the County Enjoying His Favorite Sport, in Making Hunt.**

James Boyer, who has achieved quite a reputation throughout the state as a turtle hunter, came up from Columbus, early last week, where he has been employed for some time past, and, in company with William Bachman and Scott Uncapher, went hunting turtles along the Tymochtee, a few miles north of the city.

Boyer, who is regarded a wonder in this form of sport by all who have seen him operate, never fails to capture as many turtles as the party he is with cares for, and it is said if there are any turtles in a river he visits he is sure to find them. Instead of using a seine or hooks or any of the approved appliances in his operations, he enters the river and with his bare hands finds and captures his prey. Most of the turtles are taken by reaching into holes under the river banks or by diving along the bottom of the stream and drawing the turtles from resting places in the river bed.

In several instances, Boyer has been known to go after a turtle in a hole with his hands and instead of the anticipated game pull out a muskrat or a water-snake. His methods of operating are such, however, that he has never been known to be bitten by either turtles or rats.

## WIFE OF FORMER MARION PASTOR

**Mrs. B. F. Zell Dies at New Bethlehem.**

P. W. Holverstott received word July 28 of the death of Mrs. B. F. Zell, which occurred Wednesday at the home of her son-in-law, Rev. L. S. Shumaker of New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Zell, who had reached her seventy-second year, was the wife of Rev. B. F. Zell, who was a former pastor of the Free Baptist church of this city. During her residence in this city, she won the esteem of a host of friends who will greatly mourn her loss. She leaves a husband, one son, two daughters and eight grandchildren.

The funeral was held at Zanesville, Sunday, July 29

## MRS. BESSIE SWANK DIES FRIDAY NIGHT

**The Funeral Will Be Held at Essex, Sunday.**

La Rue, July 29—[Special]—Mrs Bessie Swank, wife of James W. Swank, died at the family residence, three miles southwest of La Rue, at 11 o'clock Friday morning

Mrs. Swank was twenty-one years of age and leaves a husband and little daughter, aged eleven months.

The funeral services will be held at the Essex M P. church at 11 o'clock Sunday and will be conducted by Rev. J. A Sutton.

## QUIET WEDDING IS CELEBRATED

**Miss Nellie Coffey Becomes Mrs. William A. Garnett.**

William A Garnett and Miss Nellie Coffey of this city were married Saturday evening by Rev. E B Quick The ceremony was performed at 108 Farming street in the presence of the family of W. H Baker, with whom the pastor resides. Both the bride and groom are well known and highly esteemed young people of this city. They expect to make their home in this city

## THE BANDS LIKE DOWLER'S MUSIC

**Many Big Brass Musical Organizations Ordering It.**

Will Dowler last Friday received an order from the bandmaster of the Fifteenth Calvary band, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen in Vermont, for the band orchestration of his marches. Among the other important orders for his music was one from the leader of the Lulu Temple band, the famous Shriner band of Philadelphia, and the Fifth regiment band of Canton .


**A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES**

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded postpaid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. 38-t-26


Arthur R. Eyman and Miss Rachael S. Adams were married by Justice Harry C. Thompson at 1 o'clock Saturday evening.

## WILLIAM MAASS LEAVES HOSPITAL

**Police Are Notified, but Do Not Make Appearance.**

William "Jumbo" Maass, who was shot and seriously wounded in a saloon brawl, Saturday, July 22, was released from the City hospital, Friday, July 28. The police, who hold a warrant for Maass' arrest on a burglary charge, were notified the day before and it was expected that an officer would be present to take Maass in custody as he left the hospital. However, no officer was in sight and Maass went to his home on Oak street without being disturbed.

While Maass' condition is not now dangerous, Dr. H. Chisholm states that he is hardly a fit subject for the city prison, which is not any too sanitary.

## IN THE PRESENCE OF MANY FRIENDS

**Mr. Charles F. Maag Weds Miss Daisy M. Prettyman.**

Miss Daisy M. Prettyman and Mr. Charles F. Maag were united in marriage at the home of the bride's mother on west Columbia street, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. A Edwin Smith in the presence of a large company of relatives and friends. Following the ceremony, an elaborate wedding supper was served Both bride and groom are well and favorably known in the city.

**Marriage Anniversary.**

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis of Green Camp nicely celebrated their thirty-fifth marriage anniversary at their home in that place Sunday. Thirty guests were entertained at dinner.

**Blackberries for Canning.**

Now is the time to order blackberries for canning. The quality was never better. Will receive big shipments daily at the lowest price.

204-12-10wk-12 J. W Thew

# PREPARE FOR THE CAMPAIGN

**Republican Executive Committe Is Chosen July 28.**

## L. B. McNEAL IS CHOSEN CHAIRMAN

**Peter C. Sells Heads the Central Committee and George Landis Is Chosen Secretary—L. E. Myers Endorsed To Succeed H. J. Nichols on the Election Board.**

A meeting of the Republican central committee was held in the grand jury room at the courthouse, Friday, July 28, and the temporary organization was made permanent by the election of Peter C. Sells as chairman and George Landis, secretary.

The organization was followed by the selection of an executive committee as follows.

P. C. Sells, L. B McNeal, L E. Myers, J H. Eymon, Thomas D. Emery, J. G. Seiter, Robert C. Fenton, J. B. Fields, T. J. Anderson, John Washburn and J D. Lewis.

L. E Myers was indorsed for member of the board of deputy state supervisors of elections to succeed H. J. Nichols.

Following the meeting of the central committee, the executive committee met and organized by electing L B. McNeal, chairman, and J. H. Eymon, secretary.


# THE TRUE TEST.

## Tried In Marion. It Has Stood the Test.

The hardest test is the test of time, and Doan's Kidney Pills have stood it well in Marion. Kidney sufferers can hardly ask for stronger proof than the following:

Mrs John Potter of 233 north Greenwood Ave., Marion, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills in the spring of 1899 and found them to be worthy of all confidence One box of this excellent remedy relieved me of intense pain in the back and a constant lameness, which made me weak and out of sorts all the time I was so glad to find this prompt relief that I gave a testimonial for publication at that time and during the five years since then I have not had a single symptom of kidney trouble. I have been recommending Doan's Kidney Pills ever since, and on one occasion got a box at the drug store for a neighbor who had been in a bad way from kidney trouble, and the treatment proved just as effective as in my own case."

For sale by Flocken's drug store and all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.


# MARION COUNTY IS STORMSWEPT

**Terrific Lightning and Heavy Downpour of Rain.**

## DAMAGE REACHES INTO THOUSANDS

**Hundreds of Acres of Wheat and Oats in Shock Are Inundated. Many Buildings Are Struck by Lightning—Large Barn Is Burned at Prospect—Stock Killed.**

Damage that may reach well into the thousands was done by the severe rain and electrical storm, which passed over this section early last Saturday morning.

The heaviest damage was in the vicinity of Kirkpatrick, where hundreds of acres of wheat in shock and oats were completely inundated by the rainfall, which, it is estimated, amounted to more than four inches in that section. William Dawson sustained the largest loss, a veritable cloudburst seeming to have burst directly over his farm, which lies north of Kirkpatrick some two or three miles.

J. K. Hord, who also lives near Kirkpatrick, had six sheep killed by lightning. The flock had found shelter under a tree, which was struck by a thunderbolt.

Mrs. Jane L. Monnett had two valuable horses killed by lightning, while standing under a tree.

At Kirkpatrick the Methodist parsonage occupied by Rev. J. E. Coon and family was struck by lightning, and the members of the family were slightly shocked. The house was not badly damaged.

A horse owned by Oscar M. Berry and valued at $150 was killed by lightning on the George Roberts farm four miles northeast of the city, at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. On almost the same spot a horse owned by Mr. Berry was killed by lightning two weeks ago, the animal being valued at $200. The pasture field in which the horses were killed is bare of trees and it has been noticed that whenever a storm is approaching the animals in the field take position on a knoll, which has been demonstrated to be a very dangerous spot. Hereafter Mr. Berry will pasture no stock in the field, as he believes there are certain mineral deposits about the knoll which attract the electric current.

At Morral, Mr. and Mrs. Eliza Newland, who had just moved into their new home, were soundly sleeping when they were suddenly aroused by a shower of broken glass upon their bed. Lightning had struck the roof of the house and descending, shattered the mirror of a dresser, which stood near the bed. All of the plastering in the upper part of the house was knocked off and a great hole was torn in the roof. The building did not catch fire. The damage will amount to possibly $500.

A special from Prospect says a large barn owned by Judd D. Lewis, residing two miles outheast of that place, was struck by lightning about 3 o'clock that morning and burned to the ground. The barn contained over twenty tons of hay, several farming implements, harness and other working supplies none of which was saved. No stock was in the barn at the time of the fire. The loss is reported at $1,800, with $1,300 insurance.

A peculiar feature of the storm was that not a great deal of wind accompanied it and the only damage done was by rain and lightning.

## ANNUAL CAMP OF SPIRITUALISTS

**Will Be Held at Ashley from August 6 to 27.**

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Spiritual Religious Camp association will be held at Ashley, commencing August 6 and continuing until August 27. Monday of each week will be campers' day. During the week days lectures, entertainments or seances will be held each afternoon and evening, with a social dance, Thursday evenings. Sundays there will be lectures in the morning, afternoon and evening. Among the prominent speakers present will be Mrs. E A. Kibby, W. V. Nicum, E. W. Sprague and Mrs E W. Sprague.

Colonel W. L. Curry, state commissioner of soldiers' claims, announces that David S. Jones of this city has received an increase of pension to $12


**EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY**

Flocken's drug store, the reliable Druggists of Marion, are having calls for "Hindipo," the new Kidney Cure and Nerve Tonic that they are selling under a positive guarantee.

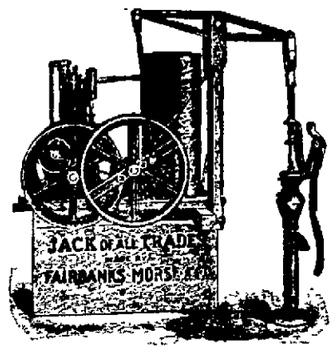
Its merits are becoming the talk of the town and everybody wants to try it, and why not? It costs nothing if it don't do you good—not one cent

They don't want your money if it does not benefit you, and will cheerfully refund the money. Try it today.



# FARMERS! STOCKMEN!

*We would like to save you some money with a gasoline engine. It is a proposition you cannot afford to overlook.*

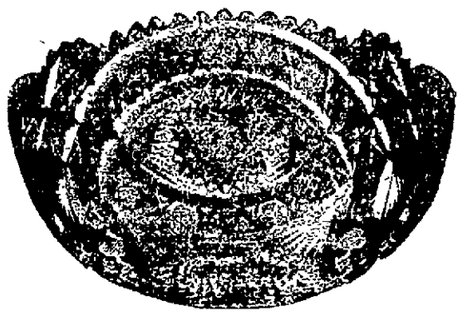



*It will pump your water, saw your wood, grind your corn, run your fanning mill, and it will run rain or shine, wind or no wind. It costs less and does more work than a wind-mill. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engines are the simplest and easiest operated engines made. For further particulars call and see*

**KLING & WILSON.**

105 NORTH MAIN STREET. OPPOSITE COURTHOUSE.





# CUT GLASS

Every lady andg entleman interested in fine CUT GLASS is invited to the opening of a display of this

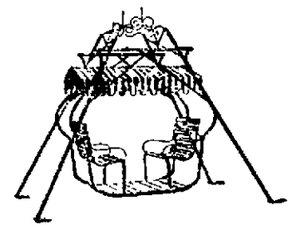
*Beautiful Sparkling Ware.*

Next Wednesday an agent, representing a large factory of CUT GLASS will show his samples here.

**Markert's China Store.**



# GET A SWING!



WOOD SWINGS
STEEL SWINGS
PORCH SWINGS

From $5.00 to $12.50

You will get more real enjoyment and comfort from it than from anything of similar character for double the money.

**T. F. Lundergan,**

120 EAST CHURCH STREET.



**COMING TO MARION** EUROPEAN HOTEL, MONDAY, AUGUST 14.
FROM 9 A.M. TO 8 P. M. ONE DAY ONLY.

**DR. VOKE** Chief Examining and Consulting Physician of The France Medical Institute Co., by request, will visit above town on date named CONSULTATION FREE and STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

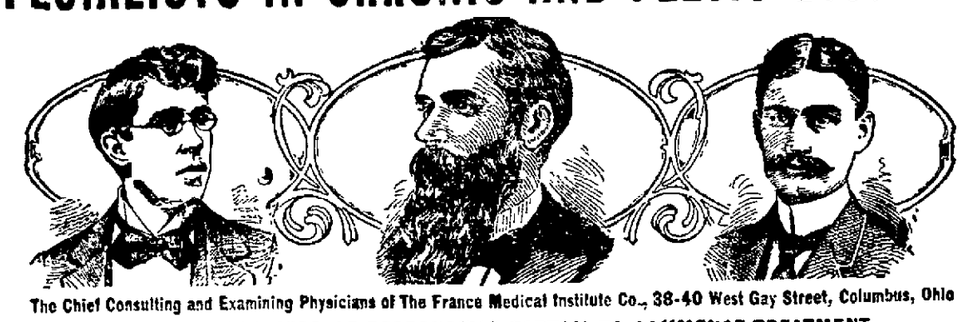
IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM ANY DISEASE, WEAKNESS OR DISABILITY, WHY NOT CONSULT AN EXPERIENCED, EDUCATED SPECIALIST; ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED WITH ALL THE NECESSARY APPLIANCES KNOWN TO MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE?

**The France Medical Institute** Established 1886. 18 years in Columbus. For eighteen years we have been making regular monthly visits to the principal cities of Ohio. Our long experience, remarkable skill and great success entitle us to the full confidence of the afflicted.

REFERENCES—Best Banks and Leading Business Men of Columbus.

**Without Stomach Drugging** Direct Medication fulfils the anxious hopes of many afflicted persons, both men and women, by furnishing a simple and efficient means of curing diseases that are frequently incurable under the old methods. If you are tired pouring medicines into your stomach to reach a disease that is remote from the seat of digestion, you should make no delay in taking advantage of our special System of Treatment.

## SPECIALISTS IN CHRONIC AND PELVIC DISEASES



The Chief Consulting and Examining Physicians of The France Medical Institute Co., 38-40 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio

NO MONEY REQUIRED OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO COMMENCE TREATMENT.

**Our Physicians Are Experts** in the diagnosis and treatment of Stomach, Bowel and Liver Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Diarrhœa, etc., cured in the shortest possible time without the use of injurious drugs.

**Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases** Such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, successfully treated by our own special method of treatment.

**Heart, Blood and Skin Diseases** Such as Scrofula Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, etc., especially cases that have baffled the skill of other physicians.

**Brain, Spinal and Nerve Diseases** Such as Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, Fits, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, etc., successfully treated by our original method.

**Rheumatism** Our cure for Rheumatism is the most successful known.

**Young and Middle-Aged Men** who suffer from the effects of youthful indiscretions and Nervous Debility may call with confidence.

**Diseases of Women** After years of experience we have discovered the greatest cure known for diseases peculiar to the sex. Painful Menstration, Sterility or Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Furnies, Ovarian and Fibroid Tumors in the early stages, etc., positively cured by our method Our treatment is perfectly harmless and easily applied. No humiliating exposure on examination. Try it and you will exclaim like hundreds of others: "Oh, I feel like a different woman."

**Rupture and Varicocele** permanently cured without the use of the knife, truss or suspensory. Be sure and consult us before taking treatment elsewhere.

**Kidney and Bladder Diseases** Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, Frequent and Dribbling Urination. It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

**Stricture** and all forms of disease of the urethra and prostate gland cured by our Medicated Bougie, a method of treatment without pain or detention from business.

**Syphilis or Blood Poison** cured without use of injurious drugs where others fail.

Not necessary to attend expensive Sanitariums, Hospitals, or Health Resorts; our medicines and treatment can be taken and applied at home. Each person applying for Medical Treatment to our visiting physician or at the home office should bring from two to four ounce of urine, which will receive careful chemical and microscopical examination. Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential No names published.

**The FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO., 38-40 West Gay Street Columbus, O.** Next Door West of the Inter-Urban Union Station



# Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge

gives rosy cheeks and active health to pale, sickly children.
And it is good for their elders, too.
Ask your druggist for it.



**Look Out for Cholera.**

Feed Standard poultry food and Standard worm powder for hogs and you will be safe. Ed. F. Weber, sole agent. 10-wk-t3



*Sand, Sewer Pipe, Building Block, All kinds of Cement, Pav. Brick, delivered anywhere.*

**THE OHIO MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.**


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Oldest, Strongest and Most Reliable Life Insurance Co. in the World.

# The Surplus

*of a life insurance company guarantees not only maximum of strength---*
*but minimum of cost to the policy holder---*
*It is what is left after deducting the actual cost of carrying the insurance from the company's earnings and it is returned to dividends---thus reducing the net cost of the insurance to the lowest possible figure---*
*For instance, during the first six months of this year The Mutual paid to policy holders in dividends on maturing policies an average of*
*40 per cent of all the money they had paid in---*
*The best time to take a policy is NOW.*

**WM. M. JACKSON,**
**Supt. of Agents.**
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## The Opportunity of Today

You are seeking to better your condition. Perhaps we can help you. Is the opportunity for the man of little means is probably better today than ever before in the history of the nation. There are vast area of unimproved land not yielding the crops of which it is capable, and in the cities and towns few lines of business are adequately represented. There are openings of various sorts for farmers, artisans and investors.

Why not locate in a progressive locality and grow up with the country? A comparison of census figures readily proves the wonderful strides the Southwest is making in population and wealth.

The opportunity is now while the price of farm lands is reasonable and investment opportunities are not over done. Why not investigate conditions and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this? Better now than when the opportunity is past. The railroads have no lands of their own to sell—they are simply interested in upbuilding of the country which gives them more business.

Suppose you take advantage of the low rates offered on the first and third Tuesdays of each month to make a trip to this country—get on the ground and see for yourself. It will be money and time well spent. We can give you particulars of business chances and many valuable pointers as to locations where the prospects are brightest. If this interests you, write us: tell us what you want and how much you have to invest, we will give you the information and assist you in getting in touch with the opportunities. Send for rates and dates.

**The Southwestern Land and Improvement Company.**
*Land and Immigration Agts Southern Pacific.*
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**GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,**
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Largest Dividend Paying Co. in the World.
Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officers, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.
Office opp. court house,
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THE
**Marion National Bank**
MARION, OHIO.

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| *Capital paid in* | $200,000 |
| *Surplus* | 25,000 |
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Accounts of Corporations, Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited.
A General Banking Business transacted
Drafts issued on foreign countries.
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# VERY SLIGHT FALLING OFF

### Shown in Value of Lands Sold This Year.

### AVERAGE VALUE IS NEARLY $60 AN ACRE

**Falling Off in the Number of Mortgages Filed, but the Total Consideration Is Almost As Great. Fine Showing in the Matter of Cancelled Mortgages.**

The county recorder has filed a report of the conveyances, leases and mortgages filed and cancelled within the county during the year ending June 30, 1905.

The report shows that during the period named 297 deeds were recorded with other than one dollar considerations. The deeds covered 16,902 acres having an average value of $59.48 per acre. Aside from this deeds to the number of thirty and covering forty-six town acres valued at $1,301.63 per acre were recorded.

For city, town and village lots 1,315 deeds were recorded. The one dollar consideration deeds numbered 139 and the total number for the year was 1,781, conveying property valued at $2,177,998.

For the year 1904, 1,536 deeds were recorded conveying property valued at $2,202,243.

As to the leases recorded four were filed for agricultural lands and twenty-three for city, town and village lots. The twenty-seven leases cover a fraction over twenty-eight acres, the total valuation of which is $89,603.05.

During the year 191 mortgages on farm lands were recorded, the mortgages covering 15,378 acres and the consideration being $362,038. Mortgages numbering twenty-five and covering sixty-eight acres of town and city lands with a consideration of $74,760, and 598 mortgages covering city and town lots for a consideration of $552,549 were filed for record.

The total number of mortgages for the year was 814, the total number of acres 15,446 and the total consideration $989,347.

During the preceding year 977 mortgages covering 14,625 acres for a consideration of $989,773 were recorded.

During the year 216 mortgages on 14,912 acres of farm lands with a consideration of $340,522 were recorded. Fourteen mortgages on forty-six town and city acres with a consideration of $17,025, and 467 mortgages on town and city lots with a consideration of $356,960 were cancelled. The total number of mortgages cancelled was 697, the total number of acres 14,958 and the total consideration $714,507.

During the preceding year 772 mortgages were cancelled, the mortgages covering 13,528 acres and the consideration being $785,232.

**Another Electric Line.**

Articles of incorporation have been prepared by Captain D. H. James of Toledo, for the Toledo and Southern Railway company, which plans to have through electric car service between Toledo and Columbus, passing through Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford, Marion, Delaware and Franklin counties.

# SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY

### Is the Death of Five-Year-Old Willie Huntsman.

### THE LAD IS SICK FOR PAST WEEK

**Physician Is Not Called Until Friday Night, and the Lad Dies Saturday Morning—Doctor States Child Appears To Have Died of Typhoid Fever.**

Willie, the five-year-old son of Mrs. Matilda Huntsman, died under mysterious circumstances at the home of his mother on Cummin street, last Saturday between 9 and 10 o'clock, after an illness of a week

The child's mother is a Christian Scientist. She is said to have been opposed to medical attendance, but late Friday afternoon Dr. S. H. Britton was called in by some one. To all appearances, the doctor states, the boy was a victim of typhoid fever. Yet his mother claimed that some time ago, the boy had fallen and injured his leg, which caused a swelling near the groin. Recently he fell off an ice-wagon, the doctor was informed, and internal injuries sustained by this fall, together with the first one, might have brought on the two hemorrhages which caused death, Dr. Britton states.

However, there are various stories told in connection with the case, and the probabilities are that the coroner, who is now out of the city, will be called upon to investigate.

# The State Fair at Columbus Is an Educational Institution.

The coming Ohio State Fair and Industrial Exposition, to be held at Columbus, five full days, Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, will be the fifty-fifth annual exhibition held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

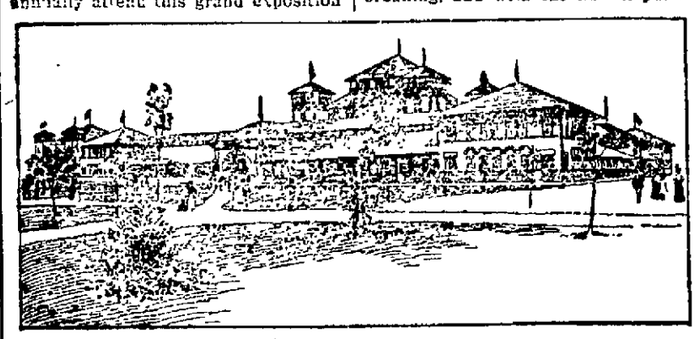
The history of the Ohio State Fair is an example of the energy and thrift of the people of the great Buckeye state. Its growth has been marvelous, advancing as it has during the past twenty-five years from a small, migratory exhibition to a stupendous exposition, representing in well classified and systematized divisions and classes Ohio's valuable resources, both in the agricultural and industrial lines. The permanent park grounds consist of one hundred and fifteen acres of rolling land, situated about two and one-half miles north of the State Capitol, on which have been erected seventeen substantial exhibition buildings and numerous other structures, including a grand stand

ENTERING THE GATES.

with a seating capacity of ten thousand, an administration headquarters, Grange hall, music pavilions, an emergency hospital, fire department and police headquarters, telephone and telegraph offices, express offices, and buildings for concessionaries, all combining to make a model exposition grounds

The park feature of the grounds is not surpassed in beauty or arrangement by any pleasure park in the state, as its broad, rolling lawns, studded with rare shrubbery, fragrant flowers and sweet smelling flowering plants, stately forest trees, inviting retreats, and broad, clean, shaded walks leading to the various exhibition buildings and points of interest, make it an ideal spot for nature lovers to congregate and view the beauties of nature embellished by man's art

Rising in stately grandeur are the seventeen substantial exhibition buildings, in which are gathered the fruits of Ohio's productiveness, to be viewed, admired and compared by the thousands of progressive citizens, who annually attend this grand exposition



LIVE STOCK BUILDING.

In the northern section of the grounds are located the great live stock buildings, one each for horses, cattle, sheep and swine; while in close proximity is the poultry and pet stock department. These are the most modern exhibition buildings ever constructed, and their general arrangement and equipment have called forth high praise from the leading live stock journals and exhibitors of the country.

Located in the southern section of the grounds, directly opposite one of the main entrances, will be found the machinery department The exhibition capacity of this department has been greatly augmented, since the exposition of last year, by the erection of two mammoth machinery halls, each 102 x 402 feet, and the department now has a total exhibition space of 164,016 square feet. The new buildings parallel the old power hall, on either side, and were necessitated by the yearly increased demands for exhibition space in this department The center building is equipped with shafting and here will be shown shop and farm machinery in actual operation. In the buildings paralleling the power hall will be found agricultural implements and tools, wagons, trucks, bins, pumps, motors, gasoline engines, etc. On the open ground, adjacent to these buildings, on correctly platted plots, will be shown the operative exhibits, such as engines, crushers, threshers, binders, stackers, balers, heavy harvesting devices and road machinery, making in all a machinery exhibit unsurpassed by any state of national exposition.

The poultry and pet stock exhibit is another feature that has outgrown its old quarters, and during the past year the State Board of Agriculture has erected an exposition building for this department that combines all the conveniences for the largest and most modern show. It contains uniform, standard coops, arranged in tiers, along broad, clean aisles, through which visitors may pass in viewing the birds, that will be classified according to varieties. The structure, constructed of stone, brick and glass, is of imposing appearance, and covers an area of 14,400 square feet, with accommodations for six thousand birds.

None of the other features that combine to make the exposition educational in every department have been neglected, and the visitor will find separate buildings devoted to fruits and farm products, woman's work, fine arts, merchandise and manufacturing interests

Aside from the great classified exhibits to be viewed, studied and compared, and the beauties of the park grounds to be admired by all, there will be many forms of special entertainment and free feature attractions of the highest order Band concerts will be given daily in the halls and at the music pavilions by the leading musical organizations of the state, and music recitals will be daily features in the building devoted to the display of musical instruments

The lover of horses will enjoy the harness events, three of which are scheduled for each day of the fair. The superb half-mile course will be put in prime condition for record breaking, and with the liberal purses offered, exciting finishes may be expected in each event To enliven the general occasion the management has contracted for the appearance of eighteen free feature acts; including acts of daring, animal training and performances requiring the greatest skill. Each act will be presented daily positively free to all fair visitors.

A more appropriate place for your outing than a visit to the Ohio State Fair would be hard to select Here amid the grandeur of the park grounds, the magnificence of the exhibits will afford many lessons of inestimable value, while with the varied attractions and amusements, one may enjoy all the pleasures of a well selected outing

The management has designated Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4, as Ladies' Free Day, and Friday, Sept. 8, the children of the state will be admitted free to the grounds. Every line of travel will have cheap excursion dates during the entire week, and every citizen who is interested in the progress of our grand state should pay a visit to the Exposition and view her greatness as exemplified in the magnificent exhibits.

**Educated.**

Sue Persiflus—Goodness you would not start on a journey on Friday, would you?

Miss Schoffer—I'd start for Europe on 13 Fridays.—Philadelphia Record.

The street accidents of London amount to about 3,500 a year, nearly ten a day.

The population of India increases at the rate of 3,000,000 annually.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor.** Does four things and does them well. Restores color to gray hair, stops falling hair, makes the hair grow, cures dandruff. Isn't this enough for one preparation? J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

# FIRE VOLLEY OVER GRAVE

### Veterans Do Honor to a La Rue Old Soldier.

### LARGE ATTENDANCE AT BELL FUNERAL

**The Ritual of the Odd Fellow Lodge Is Followed—Appraisers Place a Value on the W. L. Rizor Farm—The State Sunday School Touring Party at La Rue.**

La Rue, July 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. R B Bell and granddaughter, Gladys, are visiting relatives in Ansonia.

Clarence A and Paul Bell of Wharton visited friends here Tuesday and Wednesday.

W. S. Croy of Toledo was here on business Tuesday.

Frank Steinburger, a millwright of St. Paris, is now here making important renovations and inserting various improved machinery in the Risle flouring mill.

W. H Sprague is adding a story and re-roofing his residence on Water street.

Mr. and Mrs. P L. Elder are visiting relatives in Vanlue.

Rev. William Best of Marseilles, Rev. William Houser of Agosta, J. W. Headley, J. H. Bain and others of Marion attended the services of the state touring Sunday-school party which was here Wednesday afternoon and evening.

After a stay here of a few weeks, Howard Mouser and family of Latty returned home, Wednesday.

S. V. Court of Columbus, W. R. Chase and Fred E. Guthery of Marion were here on business Wednesday.

Ray Hesser, a recent graduate of the local schools, has secured a one year's certificate, and will teach a winter term of school in Bowling Green township, near the residence of Lafayette Holt

The aged Catharine Morris, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Gillespie of this village, was the victim of a second stroke of paralysis Tuesday. She is slowly recovering.

W. L Raub, W. E. Denman and M. Markey, attended by Deputy Sheriff Davidson, appraised the W. L. Rizor farm, west of town, Thursday.

A very large number of persons attended T. J. Bell's funeral at F. B. church, Thursday afternoon. Even standing room was unable to be secured in the church, Rev. J. A. Sutton, Rev. A J. Bussard and Rev. Mr. Curry having charge. The burial ritual of I. O. O F. was used in the church. A number of old soldiers accompanied the procession to the Price cemetery, where interment was had, and fired a salute above his grave. The floral offering was profuse. Wreaths of various designs given by the school, the school board, the La Rue Telephone company, the lodge, W. F Kniffin and other private parties graced the beautiful casket.

The Raymond baseball nine played the La Rue nine Thursday afternoon. The score stood seven to five in favor of Raymond when a dispute arose and the game closed.

Mrs. William Blue of Marion is the guest of her sick father, D. M. Clark, who is slowly declining from stomach trouble.

# IS CONSIGNED TO THE EARTH

### Roy McPherson at Rest in Marion Cemetery.

### HIS DEATH IS AN UNUSUALLY SAD ONE

**Just Eight Weeks After His Marriage, at the Same Home, at the Same Place, His Funeral Sermon Is Preached by the Same Minister, Dr. A. E. Smith.**

All that is mortal of Roy W. McPherson, the young bridegroom, who died of typhoid fever at Greensboro, North Carolina, Monday night, July 24, was consigned to earth in beautiful Marion cemetery, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

An unusual feature in connection with the funeral of Mr. McPherson, was that the service was held at the same hour and at the same place, with the same minister officiating, as when, just eight weeks before, Dr. A. E. Smith, pastor of the Epworth M. E. church, performed the marriage of the deceased and Miss Blanche Schultz, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Schultz

The funeral service was held in the Schultz home, which is located in south Main street flats. Down in the street below stood the hearse containing the remains of him for whom the services were held. Owing to the delay in shipment of the body its condition would not permit of it being admitted into the room, where the ceremonies were held.

**Always Remember the Full Name**
# Laxative Bromo Quinine
**Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.**
E. W. Grove on Box. 25c.

Another lot of Snowflake, White Star, Georgia and Texas Felt Mattresses and Pads fresh from the hands of a Maker with a 20 years' record for high class mattress making. Mattress making and mattress selling are largely a matter of honor. Mattress buying is largely a matter of confidence in your dealer. If you open a mattress bought from us and find anything in it different from what you paid for, we'd thank you to tell us about it. If you'd try to find a store where there's as uniformly clean a stock, as good ticking, as good workmanship, as truthful selling and as little price, you wouldn't succeed. You're safe here always.

# Schaffner's
208 & 212 S. MAIN STREET.

# It Stands to Reason

That a factory which makes it a business to build NEW VEHICLES is best prepared to do repair and repainting work. This is one of the reasons why we do so much of the repair work of Marion then our work always pleases and is not high priced

# The Houghton-Merkel Co.

## The Marion County Bank Company,
**Marion, Ohio.**
***Capital Paid Up, $250,000.00.***
Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking, within the limits of safety. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and the world. Also bank money orders, no fee charged for small amounts. See our new safety deposit boxes for valuable papers, free to customers.
Interest paid on savings deposits. Call and investigate our savings department.
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W. B. Fisher, J. G. Leffler, Chas. C. Fisher, V. Pres
George B. Christian, Sr., James P. Reed, W. H. Schaffner, Cash'

**THE CITIZEN'S BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY**
AUTHORIZED CAPITOL $300,000.
If you have money, in small or large amounts, and desire it loaned on the best of "Real Estate" security, it will pay you to investigate our method of placing it for you. You get your interest semi-annually, and your money subject to withdrawal at any time. Interest paid last year 6% payable semi-annually.
Michael Lawrence, President. O. G. Briggs, Secretary.
123 1-2 North Main Street.

USE A
**Perfection Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove**
FOR
***Safety, Economy and Comfort.***
A cook stove which is odorless and efficient. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ask your dealer for prices, or address
***STANDARD OIL COMPANY.***

**Cool Oxford Ties at One-Fourth off.**
Get ready for the Merchant's Excursion, by getting a pair of cool oxford ties. You can save your railroad fare by buying your footwear here.
Women's patent kid and tan low shoes. Regular $3.00 values, now ..... $2.25
Women's $2.50 low shoes in all leathers and many styles to select from, now ..... $1.88
Women's $2.00 low shoes in tans and patent kid ..... $1.50
Women's $3.00 and $3.50 patent kid low shoes, French heels, cut to ..... $1.50 and $2.00
Oxford ties for men, in tans, patent colt, and velour calf, lace or button. Regular $3.00 and $3.50 values, now $2.25 & $2.88
Children's slippers at a big cut in prices.
**PETTY & STARR**
The J. E. Rhoads Old Stand.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# FOR BETTER OR WORSE

By EDWIN F. PAYNE

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CHAPTER I.

MR. PROTHROW spoke with the thoughtful deliberation of one who has come to the last bridge and is bound to make a stand, a final one.

"Of course Sam's no good, can't expect nothin' of him. But the boy's got to go to school; that's sure. Course he's old enough to work if it come to a pinch, but I want to see him get some learnin', an' he'll never get it if he waits fer his father. I'm gettin' plumb sick of Sam."

Mrs. Peters bit off her thread with two sound teeth which happened to be opposite.

"You hadn't ought to be so hard on Sam," she said. "You know, Mose, he's good to me, an' because he's unfortunate you hadn't ought to feel hard toward him."

"Unfortunate!" Mose snorted. "Just cussed lazy, you mean. What good is he? Ain't you supported him from the day you married him? Unfortunate! What has he done when he had a job? Soldiered so much that he got fired. Look at that job he had in Simpson's factory at $60 a month, lookin' after them machines—not three hours' work a day an' he threw it up because he had to be at the factory at 6 o'clock in the mornin'; said the hours were so long. What did he do down in Louisiany? Wasn't he down there a whole year peddlin' gospel books or some fool thing like that, an' didn't you have to set up nights to earn money to get him back? Better for you if you'd let him stay there."

Mrs. Peters had dropped her work in her lap and was thrusting the empty needle back and forth through a fold in her dress. A battered silver thimble capped one unshapely finger. Her fingers had the large knuckles peculiar to people who labor with their hands. Her almost expressionless face showed but few wrinkles save those about the eyes, which were caused by working by the light of a poor oil lamp. Her thin, dull brown hair was caught up at the back in a little unkempt knot, from which a few uneven ends straggled out.

"You hadn't ought to speak so about the Bible, Mose," she said gravely. "It ain't right. Sam thought he could make a livin' in Louisiany sellin' Bibles, but he was unfortunate. You think because you've been lucky every one ought to be lucky too."

"Yes, there's the rub, Lod. Sam won't work, an' he ain't so lucky, so I don't see how you're ever goin' to have anything. Some folks is lucky, an' a lot more has to work. I always had to work. Seems funny about Sam, too, 'cause it's always' the people that couldn't make a livin' with their hands er brains that's lucky. Seems like work was a kind of a habit. If you start in at it you've got to keep it up the rest of your life, an' if you never begin, why, you'll get along somehow, particularly if you've got a good workin' wife."

Mr. Prothrow ran the end of a blunt finger through the red stubble on his jaw and gazed at his sister as though wondering how she would answer that.

Mrs. Peters looked at the needle which she was putting slowly through and through her dress.

"I don't see how"— She stopped and bent her head a little lower.

"Well?" queried Mose.

"Well, I don't see how I can keep Lafe in school any longer. He's ten years old, an' they'd take him in Perkins' grocery. I don't see as they's any chance of Sam's gettin' any work very soon, an' I just can't keep on doin' it all much longer. I know 'tain't right for me to say that, but I can't work like I used to."

Mr. Prothrow slipped down in his chair and slid one reddish brown boot out the full length of his leg. With the heel for a pivot he slowly moved his toe back and forth in a broad arc.

"No," he said slowly; then with a sudden attempt at sarcasm: "No, you're gettin' so you can't work more'n fifteen or sixteen hours a day. You used to work eighteen.

"Now, look here, Lod," he went on quickly, "they ain't no use a monkeyin' this way any longer. Sam is 'n. g.' He never did support you, an' he never will. You've been keepin' yourself an' Lafe an' him for the last fifteen years—with my help—an' you can't say I ain't helped you a good deal. Don't think I'm regrettin' what I've done for you. You're my sister, an' what I've done has been for you an' Lafe. But I'm plumb tired, Lod. I'm glad to do anything I can for you an' Lafe, but I'm blessed if I'm goin' to support that lummox of a husband of yours!

"Why, look at him!" he went on rapidly. "He's as big an' strong as I am, an' yet he can't keep one poor little wife an' his boy. I said can't keep 'em. Won't is the word. Just won't keep 'em."

Mose was excited now and, grasping both arms of his chair very tight, was leaning over toward his sister as though to impress his words with the weight of his physical presence.

Mrs. Peters nervously clasped and unclasped her needle scarred fingers, and her lips moved slightly a moment before she spoke.

"I know you've been good to me an' Lafe; better'n we deserve, Mose. You've give us a heap of money, an' I don't know what we'd 'a' done more'n once if it hadn't been for you. Sam means well, an' he's good to me an'—an' what are we goin' to do, Mose?"

Mose pulled in his outstretched leg with a jerk and straightened up in his chair. There was a deep wrinkle across his forehead, and he set his teeth hard. Suddenly he spoke.

"What are you goin' to do? I'll tell you what you're goin' to do. You an' Lafe are comin' to live with me. You're comin' to my house, d'ye hear? An' you're goin' to let that lazy Sam hustle for himself. He'll never get in the poorhouse 'cause he knows they'd make him work there. When he finds he ain't got you to get his bread an' butter he'll hump an' get it himself. My sister's supported a man just as long as she's goin' to. I've got a great big house an' no one in it but me an' Aunt Cindy, an' you're comin' there. If I've got to help support you, I'm goin' to do it in my own ranch. If I've got to pay out the money, I'm goin' to be the man of the house. Now this is final, Lod, an' they ain't no use of monkeyin' any longer. You get ready an' pack your duds an' be fixed to come over next week. You leave all the furniture here, I'll settle that with Sam."

Mr. Prothrow never removed his hat when he came into his sister's house, so his only act was to raise it from the back of his head to an even keel as he arose to go.

Mrs. Peters seemed only now to catch the full meaning of her brother's words. The usual pallor of her face was accentuated as she looked up.

"Oh, Mose," she said, "I can't leave Sam, I can't! Why—why, he's Lafe's father—I can't leave him."

Mose stopped in the kitchen door. "We won't talk about it any more now," he said firmly, and, pulling his straw hat a little farther over his eyes, he strode out of the yard.

The swinging gate had hardly stopped clicking when it was pushed open to allow the passage of Mr. Peters, who moved slowly up the path toward the door.

In a patch of sunshine by the wood pile lay a great cat, and around and over her tumbled half a dozen kittens. Mr. Peters removed his hat and, mopping his face with a red and white handkerchief, stopped to watch the little balls of varicolored fur roll about.

From a mere cursory glance Mr. Peters would have been judged a prosperous, industrious man. Of medium height, his shoulders stooped from much sitting on the top of packing cases and sugar barrels, and he had a way of thrusting out his chin when he talked; hair getting thin, with one spot on top where the pink scalp showed through and below long, bushy whiskers of a shade of red just escaping the aggressive.

He watched the kittens for a moment and then went into the house. His wife had resumed her sewing, and as his heavy boot sounded on the uncarpeted floor she looked up.

"Mose was here just now," she said.

"What so?" replied Mr. Peters half interestedly. "What did he have to say?"

She hesitated for a moment. "Oh, nothin' in particular. What did you find out?"

Mr. Peters threw himself into a chair and ran his fingers slowly through his beard.

"Oh, same old thing," he said. "I tell you, Lod, things is goin' to the dogs in the workin' world. They're grindin' us down flatter an' flatter every day. Why, Lod, slaves was better off'n we be. They was sure of enough to eat an' wear. We're slaves to the men that's got the money, an' we ain't sure

"Why, Lod, slaves was better off'n we be."

of our bread an' butter neither. I tell you, Lod, when they want a man for half what he's worth it's gettin' desprit."

"But what did they say?" Mrs. Peters' voice had a mixture of impatience and fear in it.

Mr. Peters gave a scornful laugh. "Why, Lod, would you believe it, they wanted me to work for $35 a month. Think of it, $35 a month! Why, I'm worth $60 any day."

Lod dropped her work in her lap, and her eyes looked the despair she felt.

"But, oh, Sam," she cried, "what if it wasn't as much as you are worth. Think how much help $35 a month would have been to us. If you'd 'a' got that, Lafe could have stayed in school. Oh, Sam, why didn't you take it?"

"Why didn't I take it? Because I'm worth more money. I tell you, Lod, a man's got to have some self respect. Do you suppose a man with any pride would work for $35 a month? Why, a boy could earn most that. No, sir, when a man gets me to work for him he's got to pay me what I'm worth. I'm too stiff in the back to work for a boy's wages."

There was silence for a few moments, and then Mr. Peters got up and went toward the door.

"I'm goin' down to the store," he said "to see if there's any news on the 'lection. When Lafe gets home I wish you'd tell him to split what wood they is sawed. I'll be back in time for supper."

Mrs. Peters' head was bent over the work she held in her hands, and she did not answer or look up as her husband went out. The shadow of the retreating form had scarcely moved from the doorway when the needle stopped its rapid thrusts and her hands dropped in her lap. Her head was still bowed, and tears fell softly on the white linen, which absorbed them as though to hide them from the world.

To this woman was coming a new vision. Cold, hard, bitter facts were tearing asunder the blind love of wifehood and scaring themselves on the vault of her understanding. Never before had she looked at things in this light. She sat as though stunned by the hard truths which were thrusting themselves in upon her. She had never thought of her husband in this way before, and it seemed as though some one were lying to her. Was her husband, after all, lazy? Had he left her to support him all these years, and was he as worthless as Mose had said?

Her thoughts began to grow bitter as she realized that all this was true. What little thought she had ever given the matter before had always made her husband appear to her in the light of an unfortunate man—one who was willing, but against whom circumstances always arrayed themselves. Now he appeared different to her.

Was it right, she asked herself, that she should slave and toil that he might have enough? She thought how hard she had worked—the housework, the mending, scrubbing, washing and sewing—and she thought how glad she would be to get away from it all.

He knew what he was, she thought, and he had married her simply to have some one to support him. Well, there was an end to all things. She had kept him for fifteen years. She would let him see how it was to support himself. She would take Lafe and go to live with her brother. She wouldn't have to support him.

Her face was ghastly as she raised it, and her lips were set in a thin, straight line. She raised her hand to her head and pushed back the hair from her temples with a gesture full of weariness.

Yes, she would go tomorrow, she and Lafe—and Sam—well, he could work or starve, as he chose.

She arose hurriedly as footsteps sounded outside the door. The door in another instant opened with a rush, and Lafe ran in breathless.

"Oh, ma," he gasped, "can I go down to the pollywog tonight? Jim and Zeb and Frank are goin' to fish for bullheads? You know, ma," the boy went on eagerly, "you build a big bonfire on the bank, an' it makes 'em bite like sixty. I can go, can't I? I'm goin' out to dig bait." And before she could reply he was out the door with a rush.

She started a fire in the cracked kitchen stove and filled the teakettle from the pail on the bench. Suddenly it came to her that that would be the last supper she would ever get for her husband, and it almost amused her as she thought that he would have to skirmish for his next. As she put the meat and potatoes on to cook Sam swung open the door. He hung up his hat and coat and, rolling up his sleeves, went over to the bench near the door to wash. The tin basin was half full of dirty water, and he stepped to the front door to throw it out. He rinsed the water around for a moment with a peculiar twirling motion and then threw it straight out with a shout:

"Hi, I scattered them cats that time."

Lod did not speak or move from her position over the kettle of soup she was stirring. A few days back she would have run to the door to see the kittens scramble, but what he did now was of no interest to her.

"Well," he said, "I guess Sam Rhodes is 'lected. Narven Bobal is givin' him a close tussel, though; looks like it was up an' tuck between them two."

"So?" asked his wife, with a cold indifference in her voice.

Mr. Peters looked at her an instant and said: "What's the matter, Lod? You don't seem to take much interest in the 'lection. Anything gone wrong?"

She thought for an instant she would tell him what he was to her now, but she changed her mind and replied, "Oh, nothin'; just got a little headache."

At supper Sam learnedly gave his opinions on the election and talked with Lafe on the possibilities of the expedition after bullheads.

CHAPTER II.

FAR into the night Mrs. Peters lay, wide eyed and restless, turning over in her mind the possibilities of the next day. By her side lay the man she was about to leave peacefully sleeping and stirring the air with muffled snores. The thought came to her that he had not earned the rest he was taking and that he was dependent upon her for the bed in which he was sleeping.

Mrs. Peters arose the next morning with her purpose still firm in her mind and her resolution undaunted. As soon as he left, she thought, she would leave, too, but there would be a difference. He would return, but she never.

When the plain breakfast was over Mr. Peters took his hat and said: "I'm goin' down to see about the 'lection, then me an' Pete Miller is goin' out to Nathan Hulett's to see that new mower work. It'll likely I won't be back 'fore dark." And, turning, he passed out the door.

In an instant her face grew white and her hands clutched tightly. Running to the window she looked after the retreating form which was so soon to be husband in name only. There was an instant's hesitation in her eyes as he passed from sight, and then her face resumed its uncompromising cast.

Lafe was bustling about, bringing in wood and kindling. How was she to tell him? His young eyes had never seen his father in the true light. That he was different from other boys' fathers he had probably never thought. It would be cruel, brutal, to tell him that they must leave their home; that his father was a worthless idler, a good for nothing. And yet she must explain their going away. If she did not tell him he would find out sooner or later, and she would rather he knew from her lips than receive his information from the distorted stories which would soon be abroad. Still she could not do it just yet. She would put it off as long as she could. She cleared the table and washed the dishes, putting the plates and cups methodically away in the cupboard, and by the time she had cleared up the kitchen it was time for Lafe to go to school.

As the boy ran the comb through his hair, which glistened with drops of water from its sousing in the basin, she put her hand on his shoulder.

"Come over to Uncle Mose's when you come from school," she said. "I'm goin' over there today, an' I'll be there when school's out. Now, don't forget." And she leaned over and kissed him.

Mrs. Peters set to work to straighten up the house. She would leave everything except her clothes and Lafe's, she thought, and the few things she would need at her brother's. Her one good dress as she laid it on the bed looked, even to her, mean and cheap. Beside it she placed two or three calico dresses, some aprons and underwear and then brought Lafe's Sunday suit from the closet and added it to the pile. It would make a big bundle, and she wondered what people would think when they saw her carrying it along the street. Now that she had made up her mind to go she was in a fever to get away. There were many more things she needed to take, but she would wait until the storm was over and then come and get them or send Mose for them.

She laid a sheet on the floor, and, folding the articles carefully, she piled them on the middle of the sheet. Taking the four corners, she drew them up and tied them in a cumbersome knot. Putting on her bonnet, she picked up the bundle and without looking back went out, locking the door behind her.

On the way to her brother's, a few blocks distant, she met but few people, and those she did meet only thought that Mrs. Peters had come to taking in washing. When she reached her brother's neat frame house she went around to the kitchen, where Aunt Cindy was stooping over the stove. She looked up with a curious expression on her wrinkled face as Mrs. Peters entered with her big white bundle in her arms.

Aunt Cindy had been rather noncommittal as to Mrs. Peters' leaving her husband.

"Of course," she had said, "ef Sam don't an' won't support Lod, he ain't got no p'ticular claim on her, but a husban's a husban' an' not to be thrun away like an old bunnit. My idea is ef you've got a man it's a good plan to hang on to him." This old maiden aunt had never been married, and she perhaps set a higher value on husbands than do the women who have them.

She straightened up as Mrs. Peters entered and waving a large iron spoon with what was probably intended as a gesture of welcome she said:

"Well, Lod, I see you've come, bag an' baggage, though your baggage is purty scant. I ain't sayin' you've done right, for a husban's a husban', but ef you've made up your mind, they ain't no use talkin' now."

Lod made no reply to this frank statement of feeling.

"Where is Mose?" she asked.

"He went away early; had to go out to the farm an' prob'bly he'll be gone all day."

"You take your clothes an' go up to the east room; that'll be your room."

Mrs. Peters picked up her bundle and went upstairs to the room they had said was to be hers. Hers! Sam would have no place or interest in that room. She locked the door and took off her black straw bonnet before she looked at her surroundings. The windows were up, and a soft wind gently moved the white swiss curtains. The bright sunlight struggled through the leaves of the huge maple trees and fell in mottled patches on the red and green ingrain carpet. It was a pretty room, she thought, but it was not her room. Some way she did not feel so sure of herself as she had early that morning. She would never go back, she was sure of that, but she did not feel so hard toward Sam now.

She put her clothes away in the closet in the somewhat gaudy dresser and went downstairs to help Aunt Cindy.

"We won't get much dinner, Lod," said the latter. "They's only you an' me to eat, an' they ain't no use a-goin' to any fuss for just us two."

Lod assented wearily.

The time until the midday meal pass ed slowly. The dinner was eaten in silence, broken only now and then by some remark of Aunt Cindy's, to which Lod replied with "yes" or "no" or let pass without answer at all. She did not feel like talking, and she was becoming more and more depressed. The old woman's senseless gabble would once have been pleasing to her, but now she wanted to be alone.

With the washing of the dishes done the long afternoon began. There was nothing for her to do, so she went up to her room. She drew her chair to the window and clasped her hands in her lap. There was the house she had left. She could see its weather beaten and mossy shingles over the tree tops, and through a break in the boughs she could catch a glimpse of a little window under the eaves, the window in Lafe's room.

Her will power was waning. She realized that because she began to ask herself if she had done right. To be sure, Sam had not treated her right. He had never supported her. Why, she thought, in justification, she had fed and clothed him for fifteen years! A poor, weak woman had supported a big, strong man for fifteen years! And yet—and yet those solemn words spoken by the old pastor so many years ago, "For better, for worse, for richer, for poorer," meant as much today as they did then.

With all the burning thoughts which filled her brain she was restless. She was a woman who was used to work, whose every waking hour was filled with hard labor. She had labored for so many years that, much as she had wished to escape it a few hours before, she now felt the need of something to occupy her hands, and she chafed under the idleness.

There off to the southwest, just over those low green hills, her husband had

"We must go home," she said.

gone. She did not deceive herself; she knew that he was probably at that moment perched upon a haycock chewing at a blade of grass and giving his opinion as to how the mower could be improved. With all that, she was his wife, and Lafe was as much his as hers.

For hours the tortured woman sat, lost to the world in the contemplation of her act in the cold light of afterthought. She was analyzing the case with an intelligence she had never before possessed. Some power had implanted in her for this trial a reasoning power far superior to her real mental capacity and changed her from a plodding creature of toil to a woman of brain and thought.

The sun sank toward the horizon and, showing for a moment a reddish yellow disk behind the trees, buried itself on the other side of the hills. Robins came flying to their home tree and with soft twitterings huddled their little bodies down on some leaf hidden twig. An almost imperceptible haze began to dim the clearness of the air, and the first darkness crept under the evergreens and into the overgrown fence corners. The greenness of the western hills was shading into amethyst and violet, and the waters of the river were like some dark burnished metal, throwing back here and there reflection of the lingering light. Frogs and crickets were uniting their voices in a hoarse welcome to the coming darkness, and the things which have life in the nighttime began to hum in the air.

With set teeth and fast beating heart Lod sat and thought. She could see Sam's home coming and the great wonderment in his face when he found no one there. He would wait awhile for her, and then he would get his own supper. When bedtime came she would not be there, and he would go out to hunt for her, or perhaps he would be very tired and go to bed at once and not know until morning that she had not returned. It seemed dreadful to think of his coming home tired and hungry and finding the house empty and cheerless, and she could see him hunting about for something to eat.

She was wavering, and the balance was poised by a hair. Only a trifle was needed to make her renounce her act. It came. Up from the yard floated a young voice, "Ma, let's go home."

With a great sob she sprang from her chair and ran to the dresser. Pulling out the sheet, she spread it on the floor and began piling her clothes upon it. Tears were streaming down her cheeks, and she cried, "Oh, Sam, I'm coming; I'm coming."

She did not stop to fold the clothes now, but piled them in a tumbled heap on the sheet. Tying the corners together, she slipped her arm under the knot and ran toward the door. Her thin hair was flying in stray locks, and her limbs were weak with the emotion that was upon her. Down the stairs she stumbled, and in an instant she was out the door.

"Lafe, Lafe!" she cried. The boy came running from the other side of the house, answering with his strong young voice. "We must go home," she said. "Your pa won't get any supper." She could not restrain her emotion and her voice trembled with sobs.

Lafe looked up at her. "What's the matter, ma?"

"Oh, nothin', only I don't feel well. We must hurry." Grasping the boy's hand, she hurried out of the yard and down the street toward their home.

Through the deepening twilight they went, Lod almost running and Lafe trotting by her side in astonished silence. As they came within sight of the low, unpainted house, Lod looked eagerly toward it. The windows were dark. "Thank God, he's not there yet," she sobbed half aloud. They reached the back door, and she dropped the bundle as she reached into her pocket for the key. She turned the bolt and threw open the door, which yawned like the mouth of some gloomy cavern. She lighted the cheap oil lamp and then ran with her bundle to the closet, where she threw it into the darkest corner; back to the kitchen, and with breathless haste made a fire in the stove and put on the kettle. Her sobbing had ceased now, though she knew it would take but little to start the tears afresh. She laid the table and went to the broken mirror to arrange her hair.

The teakettle was singing merrily, when, with a start, she heard the gate click and a heavy foot crunch the gravel in the path. With a rattle the door swung open to admit her husband.

"Well, Lod," he said, "I'm glad you've got supper most ready, for I'm mighty hungry."

Mr. Peters threw his hat on the table and sat down to pull off his boots.

"I wouldn't give 5 cents for that new mower of Hulett's," he went on in a labored breath as he strained at the heavy cowhide boots. "Pulls so hard—it 'ud wear a team—out—out—in two—hours—there it comes." With much puffing and pulling the other boot was removed, and Mr. Peters stood up.

Lod had continued bent over the stove, not daring to answer for fear her emotion would overcome her.

Sam walked over to where she stood with her back to him and laid his hand on her shoulder. "Tired, little woman?" he asked gently.

The tears which lay so near the lids came welling forth, and, with a great, choking sob, she turned and threw her arms about his neck and buried her face on his broad breast.

"Oh, Sam, Sam!" she cried in a voice which seemed to come from her very soul, while her slender form shook from head to foot. Too astonished to question her, Sam drew her close to his breast and bent his head over her until his tangled beard swept her white cheek.

Suddenly above the sound of her sobbing came the sound of feet running rapidly up the path. With a quick movement Lod sprang toward the door, but before she could reach it it was thrown open from without with a force that sent it crashing back against the wall, and in the doorway stood Mose. Behind him the darkness made a background which threw into relief his pale face. His chest rose and fell with the labored breathing of a runner. Her lips were half open as though to speak, and one trembling hand stretched out toward his sister as though to interrogate and command. Back one tottering step the woman went, her arms stretched out behind her. Her groping fingers found her husband's sleeve, and, with her eyes fixed on her brother's face, she drew him up to her. She slid her hand down the rough sleeve until it found the hard hand. Slowly she raised and extended the other hand, palm upward toward her brother. Faintly, almost inaudibly, her words came to him, "For better or worse, he is my husband."

### The Fame of Giotto.

In his own day Giotto's fame as a painter was supreme. He had numerous followers, and these "Giotteschi," as they were styled, continued his methods for nearly a hundred years. But, like all the great men of the Florentine school, he was a master of more than one craft. "Forget that they were painters," writes Mr. Berenson, "they remain great sculptors; forget that they were sculptors, and still they remain architects, poets and even men of science." The beautiful Campanile, which stands beside the cathedral in Florence and represents a perfect union of strength and elegance, was designed by Giotto and partly erected in his lifetime. Moreover, the sculptured reliefs which decorate its lower part were all from his designs, though he lived to execute only two of them. Thus, architect, sculptor, painter, friend of Dante and of other great men of his day, Giotto was the worthy forerunner of that brilliant band of artists which a century later made Florence forever renowned as the birthplace of that great revival or "new birth" of art generally called "the renaissance."—Century.

### Prussic Acid.

Prussic acid is the essence of bitter almonds. It is also found in the kernels of all species of plums and in many leaves, especially those of the peach tree. In its natural state it is well known as an agreeable flavoring for confectionery, though the poisonous essence taken in a certain quantity, and that not large, is so deadly as to destroy life instantly. It kills by its instant action upon the nerves, and it is given medicinally in small quantities expressly as a strengthener of them. Besides being a powerful sedative upon the nervous system, it renders the body less susceptible to the influence of excitants and is consequently calculated to modify the effects of wines and spirits. Plutarch informs us that the sons of the physician of the Emperor Tiberius knew this fact, and, though most intrepid topers, yet they kept themselves sober by eating bitter almonds.

### Just an Intimation.

"Is it true that you said Jobson here had stolen your purse?"

"I did not go so far as to say that, your Honor. All I said was that if Jobson had not assisted me in looking for it purse I might have found it."


## Legal Notice.

*In the Court of Common Pleas, of Marion County, Ohio.*

*May Secrest, Plaintiff, vs Ralph Secrest, Defendant.*

*Ralph Secrest, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on 29th day of July A. D 1905, May Secrest filed her petition in the court of common pleas, Marion County, Ohio, being cause number 11,227, praying for a divorce and custody of minor child, from said Ralph Secrest, on the ground of "gross neglect of duty," and that said cause will be for hearing on and after September 16th A. D. 1905.*

*May Secrest by*
*Mouser & Quigley her attorneys.*
*(208-s&wk-t-6)*

## Legal Notice.

*Stella Hogan, plaintiff, vs. Daniel C. Hogan, defendant.*

*In the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio.*

*Daniel C. Hogan, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 28th day of June, 1905, Stella Hogan filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case number 11210 against the above named defendant, Daniel C Hogan, praying that she be granted alimony out of said real and personal property of the defendant for her support and the support and maintenance of their said two minor children and for her expenses in the prosecution of this action and that on the final hearing herein she be decreed of said property, reasonable alimony for the support and maintenance of herself and of their two minor children out of the real and personal property described in the petition, and that said injunction heretofore asked for be granted until the final hearing of this action, and be then made perpetual. That said support and maintenance be charged on said property and that she have such other and further relief as in equity she may be entitled.*

STELLA HOGAN,
*Hamilton Bros. and Copeland & Barnum: her Attorneys.* 6-sat-&-wk-t6

## Legal Notice.

*Martha Mitchell, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 14th day of June A. D., 1905, Morris H Mitchell filed his certain petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from the said defendant on the grounds of adultery.*

*That said case will be for hearing on and after six weeks and one day from the first publication of this notice. Said defendant is required to answer said petition by August 12, 1905, or judgment will be rendered against her in said case.* MORRIS H. MITCHELL.
6-Sat&wk-t-6 *By H. Edmund Hill, His Attv.*

## Local Time Card

ERIE RAILROAD

UNION DEPOT.

EASTBOUND.

*No. 10. Chautauqua Ex..12:20 am
*No. 8, Atlantic Ex..... 5:32 am
*No. 4, Vestibule Limit'd 6:33 pm
*No. 16 Accommodation .12:40 pm
†No. 22, arrives .....10:00 am

C. AND E. DIVISION.

*No. 9, Chicago Express.12:20 am
*No. 3, Vestibuled Ltd..10:34 am
†No. 21..... 7:00 am
‡No. 13..... 3:30 pm
*No. 7..... ....11:10 pm

SOUTHBOUND, CIN. DIVISION.

*No. 9, Cincinnati Ex... 1:00 am
*No. 3, Vestibuled Ltd..10:39 am
‡No. 13..... 3:30 pm
No. 57, Monday only ... 4:00 pm

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.
‡Daily except Monday.

15 daily accommodation 9:50 a. m., between Kent and Marion.
Effective June 25, 1905.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

UNION DEPOT.

Westbound.

No. 11 ..... *5:55 am
No. 3 ..... x7:45 am
No. 19 ..... *9:56 am
No. 29 ..... *2:00 pm
No. 43 ..... *7:30 pm
No. 5 ..... x4:40 pm
Local freight .....x11:45 am

Eastbound.

No. 36 .....*10:48 am
No. 46 .....*12:17 N
No. 10 ..... x5:30 pm
No. 16 ..... *7:25 pm
No. 18 .....*11:34 pm
Local freight ..... x3:30 pm

* Daily. x daily except Sunday.
Effective June 18, 1905.

Hocking Valley

UNION STATION TIME CARD.

| Northbound. | Southbound. |
|---|---|
| No. 31. 6:30 am | *No. 30. 5:50 am |
| *No. 33. 10:15 am | *No. 38. 7:20 am |
| *No. 35. 4:20 pm | *No. 32. 10:15 am |
| *No. 37. 10:50 pm | No. 34. 1:34 pm |
| *No. 39. 6:10 pm | *No. 36. 7:15 pm |

* Daily.
No. 38 starts from Marion.
No. 39 stops at Marion.
No. 39 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sundays.
Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905.

PASSENGER TRAINS
Pennsylvania Lines.
Run Central Standard Time.

| SOUTH. | †41 A.M. | †443 A.M. | †445 P.M. | s463 P.M. | s465 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. Sandusky | 5:55 | 10:30 | 5:30 | 6:00 | 6:30 |
| Bellevue | 6:25 | 10:57 | 6:00 | 6:28 | 7:00 |
| Bucyrus | 7:30 | 11:55 | 7:05 | 7:31 | 8:14 |
| Marion | 8:06 | 12:30 | 7:42 | 8:03 | 8:50 |
| Delaware | 8:43 | 1:16 | 8:20 | 8:40 | 9:28 |
| Ar. Columbus | 9 30 | 1:55 | 9.00 | 9:25 | 10:15 |

| NORTH. | †440 A.M. | †442 M. | †444 P.M. | s460 A.M. | s462 A.M. | s464 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. Columbus | 6:30 | 12:00 | 5:30 | 6:20 | 6:40 | 7:00 |
| Delaware | 7:12 | 12:38 | 6:20 | 7:03 | 7:25 | 7:49 |
| Marion | 7:49 | 1:20 | 7:00 | 7:46 | 8:06 | 8:30 |
| Bucyrus | 8:20 | 1:50 | 7:35 | 8:19 | 8:40 | 9:05 |
| Bellevue | 9:32 | 2:52 | 8:40 | 9:19 | 9:53 | 10:15 |
| Ar. Sandusky | 10:00 | 3:18 | 9:10 | 9:45 | 10:25 | 10:49 |

*Daily. rDaily Ex. Sunday. sSunday Only.

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# MAKING A PEACE TREATY BETWEEN HOSTILE NATIONS

NOW that the initial preliminaries looking toward a peace conference between Russia and Japan have been definitely arranged and the place of meeting has been agreed upon, the subject of the making of peace treaties becomes of general interest. Since the procedure in the case of every peace convention made during the last five centuries has been practically the same, it is safe to infer that the coming proceedings at Portsmouth, N. H., will not very greatly from the established custom.

It will be as keen a contest after its own peculiar fashion as was the slow and murderous land siege of Port Arthur. The weapons are the thin edged tools of diplomacy, and they will be wielded quite as dexterously as were the arms at Port Arthur. The importance of the work cannot be overestimated—upon the negotiations made at Portsmouth depend the results of one of the greatest wars of modern times. Upon the diplomatic ability of the men chosen to represent the Japanese nation in this great final conflict of words much that is vital to the empire must be contingent. They will decide finally whether or not the empire is to reap in full the fruits of her splendid victory. The responsibility which will rest upon the Russian commissioners will be equally weighty. They must fight with greater skill than was shown upon the field by Kuropatkin or upon the sea by the illfated Makaroff. They must combat a firm and importunate demand for both territory and treasure. It will be the one remaining opportunity to rescue the Russian nation from utter rout and helplessness. The fiction of her prowess in war has been settled definitely. She must prove, if she is able, that her oldtime reputation for diplomacy had a better foundation.

It would seem that a cessation of hostilities must in every instance precede the peace overtures. This, however, does not always happen. In the present case the war shows no sign of coming to an immediate end until after the peace negotiations have been fully begun. An armistice would have been of infinite advantage to Russia, but it could not have been granted by her victorious opponent until it was made absolutely certain that the czar was acting in good faith. First in order must come the protocol, or preliminary peace. The protocol is not an armistice. An armistice leaves the question of the war undecided. The protocol comes only after an assurance of success is obtained and provides the general terms on which the war shall come to an end.

The protocol is a flexible instrument and is intended only as a starting point. In reality, a very wide latitude is given to the peace commissioners. During the period of their official life these men rank as envoys extraordinary. There is no limitation as to what branch of the public service they shall occupy or to the number chosen. An inspection of the peace treaties made by the United States shows that none of them is signed by a commission equally divided. Japan and Russia have each named two. It is not requisite that a peace commissioner should be in public life, he may be any suitable civilian whom his government chooses to select. It is the custom, however for a nation to send men to a peace conference who are of equal rank with those selected by the other power. It was charged that at the treaty of Ghent, which closed the war of 1812, the British attempted to show their contempt for America by sending men to the conference who were of little importance. Uncle Sam's peace commissioners thus far have included some of the nation's most distinguished diplomats, a speaker of the house of representatives, an ex-United States senator, a chief clerk of the state department and a private citizen.

Each peace commission will have attached to it a secretary, with several assistants, private secretaries, stenographers, interpreters and messengers. The initial meeting of the commissions will open with a ceremonious exchange of credentials, each member exhibiting his certificate properly certified to by his minister of foreign affairs or secretary of state. These credentials are usually written out at great length, giving in full the titles and rank of the bearer and a great deal of other information deemed necessary to the occasion. The reading of these important documents sometimes consumes the time alloted to several sessions.

After the status of all the members is fully established the chairman and chief spokesman of the Japanese delegation will begin the practical part of the negotiations by reading at length the demands and ultimatum of his government. An adjournment will then be taken in order to give the Russian commission time to communicate with the home government by cable and to receive its reply and instructions as to further procedure. Should the Japanese present an unyielding demand for territorial distribution and show a disposition to continue the war until the ratification of the treaty there may be an adjournment of the commission, the delegations returning home and reporting failure to their respective governments. The opportunity for parleying and quibbling will be unlimited and frequently much time is consumed.

If Japan and Russia conform to the usual custom the treaty will be drawn upon large sheets of the heaviest white linen paper, folio size. It will be in manuscript throughout. The entire text of the instrument will be in two columns, one in Japanese, and the other, an exact translation, in Russian. All treaties are written by the most expert penmen procurable, and if the coming document is to be of Japanese construction there is little doubt that it will be an artistic affair. A treaty of peace between nations usually begins "In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity." Whenever Turkey has been a party to such a convention the form has been, "In the name of Almighty God." The former was written in bold letters across the head of the treaty of Paris, neither was employed in the treaty of Ghent, and the latter was used in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which concluded the Mexican war. In the case of Japan, which is not yet committed to the forms current in Christian nations, some other introduction will probably be employed. At least two original copies of the treaty and perhaps several certified copies will be signed, the latter for convenience. One original copy will be placed on file in the ministry of foreign affairs at Tokyo and another at the state department at St Petersburg.

Every nation is permitted by international law to use its own language in its treaties, whether for peace or any other purpose. Until the eighteenth century Latin was the only text employed. This was because educated men of all countries were familiar with the Latin, and it was the language of scholars and of the church. At a later period French became the language of diplomacy, but since the time of Frederick the Great the German speaking powers have been using their own tongue. More recently English has become a popular treaty language. Even the treaty between China and Japan was written in English, and it is not at all unlikely that the Portsmouth document—if there should be one—will be written in that language.

When the treaty is concluded it will be signed by all the representatives of the two peacemaking powers. Each delegation will retain a copy. On the Japanese copy the Russian signatures will appear first and on the Russian copy the Japanese names will have the precedence. The signing of the treaty must be followed by its ratification. Under international law the treaty is not binding if the commissioners have exceeded the authority which was granted them. Neither is the government allowed to exceed its constitutional powers, and every treaty made outside the country must be subjected to the proper test. It is very rare, however, for a nation to repudiate the work of its commissioners.

Peace treaties of the present age are an outgrowth of the amenities of modern warfare. In the ancient days the negotiation of a treaty was a "stand and deliver" affair. Take, for example, the one made by Julius Caesar at the close of his eight years' campaign in Gaul, as told by himself in his famous "Commentaries." He admits frankly that he took everything that was movable and carried it into Italy, leaving peace behind him, but little else.

One of the most important of oldtime peace treaties was that of Westphalia, concluded Oct. 24, 1648. It ended the Thirty Years' war, in which Gustavus Adolphus fought so valiantly. This long and bloody conflict had its beginning in a religious controversy. The Protestants had begun to assert themselves and had seized church lands and converted them to their own purposes. Ferdinand of Austria was a faithful son of the church, and he was also a shrewd political schemer. He coaxed Spain to become his partner in a campaign to subjugate the small German states and restore the old religion. The trouble spread like a conflagration and all Europe was soon involved in it. After awhile it lost its religious character, France uniting with the Protestants. Finally the emperor was beaten at his own game and was driven to sign the treaty of Westphalia. This document is the basis of the map of modern Europe. It recognized the independence of Holland and Switzerland, established the religious equality of Catholics, Lutherans and Calvinists and gave Alsace to France and a part of Pomerania to Sweden. It arrested the scheme of German federation and made the states of the empire practically independent of the emperor. It prepared the way for the subsequent development of the power of Prussia.

Another long European quarrel was ended by the peace of Ryswick. Whatever else may be said of Louis XIV. of France it is certain that he had no especial preference for a quiet life. In his day he managed to come to blows with almost every power in Europe, and frequently he had several of them on hand at the same time. At the death of his Spanish father-in-law, Philip IV., he invaded Flanders, which belonged, he declared, to his wife, Maria Theresa. England, Holland and Sweden combined to thwart him and forced him to sign the peace of Aix la Chapelle. He remained quiescent for four years and then invaded Holland. That war lasted about five years and ended with the treaty of Nimeguen. It was during this war that the Dutch opened the water gates and let in the German ocean. William of Orange began to forge to the front, and the first great coalition of European powers was formed. Again tiring of inactivity, Louis began what was known as the war of the Palatinate, which lasted eleven years. Then it was that William, now king of England, formed the great alliance between England, Spain, Holland and Germany and forced the French king to sign the peace of Ryswick, whereby he was obliged to relinquish rather more than he had acquired.

The celebrated treaty of Utrecht put an end to a war which had lasted for fourteen years. It was all about the Spanish succession and was caused by the attempt of that chronic peace breaker Louis of France, to seat his son on the Spanish throne, which had been willed to him by Charles II. The allies under Marlborough proved too formidable for Louis, and he finally gave up his scheme and signed the treaties of Utrecht and Rastadt, the parties to the convention being France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, Holland and Spain. Many important changes were the result of that treaty and France fared rather poorly. The French prince got the Spanish crown and England got the Hudson bay region, St Kitts, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The Hanoverian succession, as arranged by parliament, was acknowledged by the powers, thus shutting off a pack of claimants. Spain ceded Gibraltar to Great Britain and agreed not to transfer to France or any other continental power any further territory in America. There were many other provisions, one of them being that a British company was given the exclusive contract for thirty years to supply Spanish-America with negro slaves.

When England was forced to acknowledge to herself and to the world that she could never reconquer her rebellious American colonies negotiations were opened reluctantly and with exceedingly bad grace for concluding a treaty of peace. Paris was chosen as the place of conference, although the English commissioners would have preferred some other point. There were so many and such serious differences at the early meetings of the commissioners that progress was very slow and adjournments were frequent. There were no cables or steamships in those days, and it took a good deal of time to send home for instructions. The commissioners were a long time in agreeing on the provisional articles, and there were many occasions when it seemed as though any sort of agreement would be impossible. On Nov. 13, 1782, the protocol was signed by Richard Oswald, commissioner for King George, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and Henry Laurens on behalf of the United States. "We hope the terms we have obtained will be satisfactory, though to secure our main points we may have yielded too much in favor of the royalists," wrote Franklin to Livingston.

It soon became evident, however, that the king and his ministers did not see the matter in that light. They were disposed to believe that the American commissioners had not yielded enough. It was not until Aug. 6 of the following year that King George could make up his mind to ratify the treaty. A definitive treaty, which was practically the same as the preliminary instrument, was signed at Paris and on Jan. 4, 1784, it was confirmed by the American congress. So slow were the means of communication and so deliberate was his Britannic majesty in affixing his signature that it did not become effective until April 9.

Although it was not appreciated at the time, there is no doubt whatever that Adams, Franklin, Jay and Laurens won a victory quite as remarkable in its way as was that of Washington at Yorktown. Independence of the colonies once agreed upon, the most vital and hotly disputed point was the determination of boundaries. Britain made a strenuous attempt to restrict the American commissioners to the original colonies, but they clung doggedly to the Mississippi as a boundary. Dr. Franklin refused flatly to concede any western land to the Tories. No mention was made of the fisheries, and the omission caused much subsequent disputation.

The treaty of Ghent, although it took four months and a half for negotiation, was a strictly business affair. The document itself is brief and to the point. It contains no reference to the causes which brought on the war, but proceeds at once to settle the ownership of lands. It defines the boundary line between Canada and the United States with great minuteness and also states the American position on the right of paper search, paper blockades and the right of expatriation. These doctrines have since become recognized principles of international law. By this treaty the United States obtained part of the state of Maine. When this subject was proposed by one of the Americans, an English member remarked sarcastically that it seemed hardly worth while to waste much time over a few acres of worthless land. Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin and David Russell were the American commissioners. They took ship for the Netherlands and met the British commission at Ghent, the ancient capital of east Flanders. The sympathies of the citizens were with the Americans, and at the close of the proceedings the municipality gave them a public dinner, from which the British commission resolutely absented itself.

During the decade and a half between 1800 and 1815 Napoleon conquered and lost most of the European continent. His banishment to St. Helena was followed by the peace congress at Vienna, which was in some respects the most important treaty meeting ever held. It was practically a meeting of dictators to arrange the map of Europe as best suited them. Eight powers were represented—Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. The most brilliant diplomats of Europe were in attendance, and there was a tremendous sharpening of wits. The grand pow wow was in progress for more than a year, and while it was in session Napoleon escaped. There was a brave scattering when the news was made public. Each man of words made haste to get under cover and diplomacy languished. After Waterloo, however, the way was clear. The peace that was made lasted for forty years and was really the foundation of public law, long held sacred as the common basis of right of every member of the European family.

After General Scott had won the war with Mexico, President Polk sent Nicholas Trist, chief clerk of the state department, to that country to negotiate a treaty of peace. General Scott resented the president's action, and he was so outspoken in his wrath that Trist was officially recalled, but remained to complete his work. The Mexican president, Santa Anna, was not on hand to conduct the Mexican end of the conference, but the president of the provisional congress assumed power and a treaty of peace was made and signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, a little suburb of the city of Mexico. By the terms of this convention Mexico lost California and New Mexico.

The Crimean war was brought to a close by the treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856. The parties to this agreement were Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey. These powers had long been at the point of rupture, but it was Russian greed that precipitated the conflict. The czar seized some of the minor Danubian provinces, over which the sultan held a quasi suzerainty, and it took about a year to convince him that he had exceeded his right. During that period occurred the desperate battles of Inkerman and Balaklava. The treaty that followed made the Black sea neutral to all commerce, but closed to ships of war except a specified revenue force for Russia and Turkey. It also shut out all vessels of war from the Dardanelles, and the Russians were required to abandon their alleged protectorate of the Danubian provinces.

The American civil war had a peculiar ending. There was never any peace treaty, but the war ended with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. Technically, the war closed in each state at the time of the proclamation of its close in that state was made. Poetic imagery has clothed the episode of Lee's surrender in fanciful terms, but it was a very simple affair. Rather than subject his men to further slaughter General Lee made up his mind to surrender, and some correspondence took place between the two commanders in reference to the matter. Lee offered to treat for peace after the usual method, but Grant declined on the ground of lack of authority. The leaders met in the little parlor of W. McLean's farmhouse at Appomattox Court House and talked it all over. Grant demanded, as the easiest way out of the dilemma, that Lee's men should lay down their arms, upon which they would be granted parole. The gallant Virginian accepted, and that in effect was all the peace treaty that has ever existed between the federal government and the Confederacy.

One of the most important peace treaties negotiated in modern times was that of Simonoseki, between China and Japan. It is especially noteworthy because it was the first peace treaty between oriental nations conducted after the Occidental fashion. It is interesting to Americans because John W. Foster, once the head of the American department of state, was one of the representatives of China. By its terms Japan received an indemnity of $200,000,000 and acquired the rich island of Formosa.

The Spanish-American war treaty, signed and ratified in 1899, was the latest addition to the collection of such documents on file in the library of the state department. On July 26, 1898, Spain made overtures for peace through the French ambassador at Washington, who was authorized to act for Spain during the preliminaries. On Aug. 12 the protocol was concluded and arrangements were made for the meeting of a peace commission at Paris. The representatives of the United States were William R. Day, chairman; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid, and George Gray. After many prolonged discussions and threatened failures the treaty was signed by the commissioners Dec. 10, 1899. It was ratified by the American senate Feb. 6 and signed by the queen regent of Spain March 17. When the proceedings opened it was evident that the Spanish commissioners had come to Paris determined to obtain whatever advantage the dilatory tactics of peninsular diplomacy could bring about. It was also patent to the American members of the commission that the other side had no intention of adhering to the terms of the protocol if by any means they could be avoided. The firm stand assumed by the Americans at the outset and maintained throughout the discussions gave the dons little opportunity to exercise their peculiar type of diplomacy.

All of the members of the diplomatic quartet, which will meet at Portsmouth, are men of international reputation. Baron Jutaro Komura, the foreign minister of Japan, was educated at Harvard and has many warm friends in America. He was formerly Japanese minister at Washington, having been succeeded by Kogoro Takahira, the other Japanese member of the commission. Baron Komura has been minister to St. Petersburg and has had a long and rather intimate acquaintance with Baron Rosen, who was Russian minister at Tokyo when the present war began. These clever gentlemen have held many long and momentous conferences in the past, and they will come to the present discussion with a clear understanding of the merits of their respective causes. Mr. Takahira is also an excellent English scholar, having lived several years in America in various diplomatic capacities, including the office of consul general at New York. Baron Rosen has likewise occupied the post of consul general at New York and has recently succeeded Count Cassini as ambassador to the United States.

Sergius Witte may be regarded as the leading liberal Russian statesman. He is not of noble birth and has won his position through sheer merit and persistence. He has not traversed the immense distance between the position of an underpaid railway porter and that of the leading statesman of a great empire without making hosts of enemies. Another reason of his unpopularity may be found in the fact that he has very little Muscovite blood in his veins, his father being a Dutchman. Witte himself was born in Tiflis. At the time of the breaking out of the war he was minister of finance, but he was removed on account of his lack of sympathy with the war party. He will be most acceptable to Japan as a peace commissioner, for he has long been regarded by that country as a frank opponent of the policy of the grand dukes. He was also most decided in his denunciation of the outrages at Kishineff and elsewhere against the Jews.

It will be the first time that a treaty of peace that terminates a war in which the United States is neither directly nor indirectly a party has been signed on American soil. No point in all New England could be freer from distraction and more conducive to the exercise of acute mentality than the charming New Hampshire town which has been chosen as the place of meeting. Portsmouth is a historic town, too, dating from prerevolution days. The first ship of the line ever built in the western continent, the North America, was launched in its splendid harbor. The town is connected by bridges with Kittery, Me., which is the seat of a government navy yard and is beautifully located.

WILLIAM E. MORRIS.

KOMURA

EQUIPMENT BUILDING, PORTSMOUTH, N.H., WHERE PEACE CONFERENCES WILL BE HELD.

ROSEN

WITTE

RUSSO-JAPANESE PEACE COMMISSIONERS AND THE BUILDING IN WHICH THEY WILL MEET.

## NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Estate of James L. Douce, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of James L. Douce, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1905.

LAWRENCE J. DOUCE.
193-thdwk-4t Marion, Ohio.

## Legal Notice.

John W. Bosley, whose residence and present location are unknown, will take notice that on the fifteenth day of July, 1905, Ezekiel Browne filed a petition against him and other persons in the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio. The object and prayer of said petition are to obtain a judgment against said Bosley on a certain promissory note given by him for the sum of $4,823.80, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from January 12, 1905, and to foreclose the mortgage given to secure the payment of said note on the following described real estate, situated in the township of Salt Rock, county of Marion, and state of Ohio, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-four, township four south, range fourteen east, except the northeast quarter of said quarter section; also the east half of the east half of the southwest quarter of the same section, containing 160 acres, more or less, but subject to all legal highways; and to have said premises sold for the payment of liens thereon; also for the appointment of a receiver for the crops growing on said land.

Said defendant is required to answer said petition on or before the sixteenth day of September, 1905, or judgment and decree will be taken against him by default.

EZEKIEL BROWNE.
By Charles C. Fisher, his attorney.
Marion, O., July 21, 1905. 201-f&w-6wks

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

### BIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL OFFICES.

*Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1905, to amend the constitution of the state of Ohio, said amendment to be designated "Article XVII" and to read as follows:

ARTICLE XVII.

SECTION 1. Elections for state and county officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even numbered years, and all elections for all other elective officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the odd numbered years.

SECTION 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney-general, secretary of state and treasurer of state shall be two years, and that of the auditor of state shall be four years. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court and circuit courts shall be such even number of years not less than six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly; that of the judges of the common pleas court six (6) years and of the judges of the probate court, four (4) years, and that of other judges shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of justices of the peace shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years, as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of the members of the board of public works shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years as may be so prescribed; and the term of office of all elective county, township, municipal and school officers shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years as may be so prescribed.

And the general assembly shall have power to so extend existing terms of office as to effect the purpose of Section 1 of this article.

Any vacancy which may occur in any elective state office other than that of a member of the general assembly or of governor, shall be filled by appointment by the governor until the disability is removed, or a successor elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election for the office which is vacant, that occurs more than thirty (30) days after the vacancy shall have occurred. The person elected shall fill the office for the unexpired term. All vacancies in other elective offices shall be filled for the unexpired term in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
GEO. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
*President pro tem. of the Senate.*
Adopted March 15, 1906.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1904, taken from the original rolls now on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1905.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,
[SEAL.] *Secretary of State.*

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

### EXEMPTION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS FROM TAXATION.

*Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Ohio, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1905, to amend section two of article XII of the constitution of the state of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

SEC. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money, excepting bonds of the state of Ohio, bonds of any city, village, hamlet, county, or township in this state, and bonds issued in behalf of the public schools of Ohio and the means of instruction in connection therewith, which bonds shall be exempt from taxation, but burying grounds, public schoolhouses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property, to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars, for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property so exempted, shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words, ("Exemption of state and municipal bonds from) "Taxation amendments, yes;" and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words, ("Exemption of state and municipal bonds from) "Taxation amendments, no."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall be in force and take effect on and after the first day of January, 1906.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
W. C. HARDING,
*President of the Senate.*
Adopted April 25, 1904.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, taken from the original rolls now on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1905.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,
[SEAL.] *Secretary of State.*

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# THE LINE WILL BE EXTENDED

### Marion To Be Electrically Linked with Bucyrus.

### INTERURBAN PEOPLE ARE BEHIND DEAL

**Lake Erie at Either Sandusky or Cleveland Said To Be the Ultimate Goal—New Company Will Have To Undertake Eighteen Miles of Construction Work.**

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday, insuring Columbus traction connection with Bucyrus, by means of an extension of the Columbus, Delaware and Marion line, which is to be built under the name of the Columbus, Marion and Bucyrus. The same financial interests that are behind one are behind the other.

The incorporators are John G. Webb of Springfield, James B. Gormley of Bucyrus, O. M. Gottschall of Dayton and George Whysall of Delaware. John Webb will be the president, as he is the president of the parent organization. The capital stock is given at $500,000.

The new company will have about eighteen miles of construction work to undertake, and this will be started just as soon as the preliminary surveys, now under way, are completed. Work will be pushed toward completion as rapidly as possible. At Bucyrus connection will be made with lines to Mansfield and Shelby. Traffic arrangements will probably be made with these lines. Although it is denied that the company has any present purpose of building beyond Bucyrus, it is its "manifest destiny" to extend to the lake, either at Sandusky or Cleveland, and far more likely the latter.—Columbus Ohio State Journal.

# DETAINED IN FATHERLAND

### Christian Miller, a Resident of This City.

### IS VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES

**Officials of Baden, Germany, Ask for Proofs Which Show He Is a Citizen of the United States—Friends May Appeal to the Authorities at Washington.**

Christian Miller of this city, who is now on a visit at his old home in Baden, Germany, is the victim of circumstances which are prolonging his visit in the fatherland.

Mr Miller was born in Germany and when quite young came with his parents to this country. Miller's father, who had served time in the German army, had no trouble in leaving his old home. After residing in this country the required time, he took out naturalization papers. Christian Miller being under age at the time his father took out the papers was of the opinion that he would become a citizen when he reached the age of twenty-one years.

Miller, who is fifty-two years old, left here about six weeks ago, with a party of Lima friends ,and is ready to return, but as being held in Germany as a citizen of that country. The officials at Baden have demanded him to produce papers which would prove him a citizen of the United States. Miller has sent here for the required papers, but as a great space of time has elapsed since his father took them out, some trouble has been experienced in finding them. In case the effort to find them proves futile, his friends will appeal to the proper authorities at Washington.

### UNCALLED-FOR MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed at the local postoffice:

W. J. Brewster, Joseph F. Brown, A. M. Black, Charles E. Braman, J. E. Butler, Norman Conkle, Asia Hesson, Oscar Kelley, Edmoud Lamb, Nate McCoy, Mgr. Marion Baseball club, William Mitchell, Owen McGee, Orvis Mawhorter, J. B. Moffate, V. F Newell, Theodore Phelps, R. J. Russell, D. E. Ross, William Shannon, Laffiat Starcher, J. G. Smith, George Sells, Claude Watson, Arthur Welch, B. F. Zachman, Mrs. James Bailey, Miss Stella Baker, Emma Fox Border, Mrs. Lou Curl, Mrs. E. Gamett, Mrs. Gus Govenflo, Mrs. Rosie Hipshire, L. T. Knowles, Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, Miss Mary Ellen McPherson, Miss Ella Rice, Mrs. Jennie Ryal, Mrs. R. L. Smith, Miss Cora E. Swingle, Miss Nida Trumbo, Slater Pharmacy, Mrs. A. B. Manning.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

**Murphy & Frye, practical horseshoers. General repair work. Baker's old stand. -138-tu-th-wk-s-tf**

### A YOUNG WOMAN LOSES A FORTUNE

**By the Erratic Actions of an Aged Uncle.**

Miss Bertha Green of Galion, might have received considerable property had not her uncle, William Nowell, an old soldier, who died at the Sandusky home a few days ago, changed his mind within two weeks after he made his will.

November 29 last, Nowell made his will, giving to her a house and two lots near the Soldiers' home in that city and all his furniture. He died on the tenth of this month at the home, and Miss Green sent the will to Judge Curran to be probated. After an investigation into the old soldier's affairs it was found that within two weeks after making the will he had sold the house, lots and furniture, and had since spent every cent of the proceeds. The result is that if she probates the will she will receive less than nothing and it will cost her several dollars for which she will get no return whatever.

Judge Curran, who says this is one of the most peculiar cases that has ever come into the office, has written Miss Green advising her of the situation. He says that while it was her duty not to suppress the will under any circumstances she is under no obligation to have it probated. —Bucyrus Telegraph.

# AS THE RESULT OF AN ABSCESS

### Little Ercle Gamble Is Stricken Blind.

### IS UNDER CARE OF EYE SPECIALISTS

**The Disease Gradually Grows Worse Until Her Sight Is Seemingly Hopelessly Destroyed—An Operation Will Likely Be Performed in the Near Future.**

Stricken blind, as the result of an abscess of the nose and eczema, is the sad affliction of Ercle, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Gamble, residing on west Columbia street.

Mrs. Gamble returned home with her daughter from Columbus Sunday evening. Her daughter has, for the past several years, been a terrible sufferer from eczema, the dreaded disease having spread over her entire face. She was sent to Columbus about three weeks ago for treatment, making her home with her sister, Mrs. Ada Collar. Growing gradually worse, she was, after the first week, removed to Grant hospital and placed under the care of Dr. Clark, who, with several other eye specialists, used every effort to save the child's sight, but without success, and she was returned to her home seemingly hopelessly blind, only being able to even distinguish a light when taken from a dark room.

Dr. Clark, who has had charge of the case, states that, when the child's condition will allow, he will perform an operation, removing the abscess, but he has little hope of restoring her sight.

# REPRIMANDED BY AGED WIFE

### William Reese Picks Up a Butcher Knife.

### SHE GRABS HAND THAT HOLDS WEAPON

**He Refuses To Release His Grip and She Twists the Blade Until Its Keen Edge Sinks into His Flesh The Wound Requires Twelve Stitches To Close It.**

Sixty-five-year-old William Reese, an express driver, is said to have gone to his home on Tully street, intoxicated, Monday evening. Because his wife reprimanded him and shamed him for having gotten drunk, the old man is alleged to have picked up a butcher knife and started after his aged helpmate. Mrs. Reese had seen her grey-haired spouse in a tantrum before, and she knew how to handle him. Besides he was not so hard to handle because of his condition. She simply grabbed the trembling hand that held the weapon and told him to drop it.

Reese refused to release his grip on the knife, so the wife just twisted the blade around and began cutting the old man's hand. She continued to cut until he dropped the knife. Then Dr. S. W. Mattox was called and dressed the injuries of the husband, who by this time was considerably sober and docile. Twelve stitches were necessary to close the wounds made in the wrist and hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Westfall of east Church street have returned from their wedding trip in the East.

# A FAKE AGENT OF MAGAZINE

### Works in This and Delaware County.

### REAPS HARVEST ON HIS PROPOSITION

**Offers Woman's Home Companion for Twenty-Five Cents for Six Months, Throwing in as Premiums Six Souvenir Decorated China Plates—Many People Taken in.**

It is quite probable that no small number of people of this city were victimized by a clever sharper, this week, who represented himself as a traveling solicitor for the Crowell Publishing company, publishers of the Woman's Home Companion. The magazine agent made his first appearance in Delaware Monday morning, when he began canvassing the East Side. The offer he made was the magazine for six months and six souvenir decorated china plates, all for twenty-five cents, if the man was paid in advance. As the regular cost of the magazine is one dollar per year, the agent's offer was a most tempting proposition, and there is no doubt that he relieved many women of twenty-five cents, as the magazine is one of the most popular of its kind in the country.

Although the proposition was an unreasonable one, viewed from past offers made by this publishing company, yet it was not until yesterday morning that it was discovered that the fellow was an imposter. Mrs. Homer Schock of Fair avenue questioned the agent to some extent and told him she doubted that his offer was genuine. The agent, however, told her he had been doing business in Caledonia and only last week took over three hundred orders in Marion and showed her his order book. When he gave her a receipt, she noticed that it was just from a common receipt pad, the publishing company's name not appearing on the same. Therefore she immediately wrote the company, who in the letter she received yesterday morning stated they had no man named Fred Kingston working for them, and the price of the magazine was $1 per year and no less. They further added, "We hope you can get hold of the rascal and turn him over to the police."

Kingston, as he called himself, told Mrs. Schrock that he had a partner, and it is presumed the fellows gathered in a harvest.—Delaware Gazette of Saturday.

# DEATH RECORD OF LAST MONTH

### There Are Three Victims of Cholera Infantum.

### STATISTICS THAT ARE REMARKABLE

**Records Show That These Are the Only Deaths Reported from the Malady in July Since 1899—Comparison Made with July of Last Year**

The mortuary record for last month shows three deaths resulting from cholera infantum An investigation of the records of the health department discloses the rather unusual fact that there have been no deaths from this malady in July since 1899. This is regarded as not only unusual, but remarkable.

This year there have been more cases of cholera infantum reported than in years, but the only fatalities from the disease were the three reported last month.

Seventeen deaths occurred in Marion during July, while for the corresponding month a year ago twenty-one deaths were reported.

The deaths last month were due to the following causes. Enlargement of liver, cardiac insufficiency, inflammation of the bowels, tuberculosis, 2; general debility, cholera infantum, 3; stomach trouble, accident, tumor of the brain, cancer, 2; sarcoma or tumor, senile gangrene, hemorrhage.

### A VEST IS FOUND CONTAINING MONEY

**Turned Over to Sheriff To Await Appearance of Owner.**

A vest containing $300 was found in the toilet room of the courthouse by Justice Harry C Thompson, Tuesday morning. The property was turned over to Sheriff P. C. Sells to await the appearance of the owner.

**Lost Aggressiveness.**

Up to date, General Linevitch does not appear to have recovered that "aggressive policy" which he suddenly abandoned one midsummer night, shortly after firing a rousing proclamation at the Japs.—Columbus Dispatch.

### BAD RUNAWAY AT WALDO SUNDAY

**Grover Gearhiser Thrown from Buggy and Badly Hurt**

Thrown out and run over by the buggy drawn by his runaway horse, Grover Gearhiser, residing near Waldo, was badly hurt, Sunday night at Waldo.

The animal frightened as a result of one of the tugs falling and dashing into a telephone pole threw out the occupants, Gearhiser and Edward Denver, the last named escaping with only a few bruises. The horse then broke away from the buggy and ran to the village, where it was captured

### MISS PEARL WEIR AND MR. RALPH CRAWFORD

**Are United in Marriage at Caledonia Sunday Evening.**

Miss Pearl Weir of near Caledonia and Mr. Ralph Crawford of Mt. Gilead were married at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Rice at Caledonia, Sunday evening, Rev. James Gray officiating. They will make their future home in Michigan.

# A NEW AGENT FOR MARION

### Maurice J. Templeton Will Get Promotion.

### AT PRESENT ERIE AGENT AT GALION

**Will Be Succeeded in His Present Position by His Assistant, Frank Cook—Such Is Story Told in Galion Paper—Other Interesting Railroad News.**

The following clipping from the Galion Leader of Monday will be of interest to railroad men of this city:

The Leader has it on the best of authority that Erie Agent Maurice J. Templeton will be promoted to the agency at Marion, and that Frank Cook, now assistant here, will succeed Mr. Templeton.

The agent at Marion will be made yard master.

Mr. Templeton has been agent here for about four years, succeeding Mr. Anderson. He has been a faithful employe and the company metes out a promotion to a worthy man. He and his family have made many friends while here, who will feel keenly their loss when the family moves away.

Erie Agent M. J. Templeton arrived home Sunday from his trip with the Erie railroad agents to the Pacific coast. Mr. Templeton came home in a very weak condition. On the return trip in Colorado he took a bath in the hot springs of that state and soon after took a trip up the mountain. The change was too sudden and he was taken with a congestive chill and was very sick for two days, being unconscious most of the time. —Galion Leader.

**Work Is Begun.**

Peck Comer, the well-known cigar dealer, began some notable improvements, Tuesday. The front is being torn out and an attractive facade will be constructed. In addition to this there will be some decided interior improvements, which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest stores of the kind in the country.

**A Special Hearing.**

The county commissioners held a special meeting, last Monday, for the purpose of hearing any objections that might be offered to the construction of the Newman bridge improvement.

No complaints were received and the bids for the contract will be received August 7.

# T. M. CUNNINGHAM MAKES PURCHASE

### Business of Marion Supply & Oil Company.

**Buys the Stock and Unfinished Work. Deal Is Brought to a Close Monday Night—The Consideration Is Not Made Public**

A deal, which has been under consideration for the past three weeks, was consummated Monday night, T. M. Cunningham purchasing the stock, business and unfinished work of the Marion Supply & Oil company. The work of completing the invoice was finished Monday afternoon. The consideration is not made public.

The Marion Supply & Oil company, which has been in business for the past nine years, has been under the management of T. R. Allen. T. M. Cunningham will have the business continued under the management of Mr. Allen, for a time, and will eventually add the stock to his present business on east Center street.

Curtis Morrow of Elyria is a guest of friends and relatives in the city.

**One-Half Off All Children's Suits and Waists.**

**Strelitzs' Sale.**

**20 to 40% Off Men's Suits.**

**Big substantial reductions in Trousers, New Style Early Fall Hats.**

# MEMBERS OF FISHING PARTY

### Send Letter Replete in Interesting Incidents.

### A WHITE CITY IN THE WOODS

**Angling in Bass Lake Results in Landing a Fine String of Pickerel and Pike Weighing from Two to Twelve Pounds — An Enjoyable Summer Outing.**

The Star is in receipt of a letter from William Bain, C. S. Lippincott and other members of the fishing party which recently left for Barr Lake, Michigan, for an outing of a couple of weeks.

Mr. Bain, the writer of the letter, states that the party left Detroit on the steamer, "John Dewaere," at 8 o'clock, Friday, and arrived at Barr lake, one of the best resorts for fishing in Michigan, two hours later.

In due time tents were pitched and the camp appeared as a white city among the stately pines. Boats were to be had at once, and, the party not wishing to waste a moment, was soon after the big fish which abound in the waters of the lake.

During the afternoon C. S. Lippincott carried off the honors and two to six pound pickerel and pike became quite common. Late in the afternoon George Lippincott landed a twelve-pound pickerel, forty inches in length.

At the time of writing all members of the party were enjoying the outing to the limit, and the writer of the letter was too busy to make it an extended one.

# AFTER A BRIEF ACQUAINTANCE

### Mr. Earl R. Kyler Weds Miss Sarah Jones.

**The Marriage, Which Takes Place the Latter Part of Last Week, Is Solemnized at Topeka, Kansas. Some of the Particulars.**

The many friends of Mr. Earl R. Kyler, who formerly resided in this city, but now located at Topeka, Kansas, will be surprised to learn of his marriage to Miss Sarah Jones of that city, which took place the latter part of last week.

Miss Jones is a handsome young lady and the marriage, which is the culmination of but a three weeks' acquaintance, comes as a great surprise to the friends of both parties.

Mr. Kyler is the district organizer for the International Machinists' union and one of the head men who started and are at the head of the Santa Fe strike.

The Big Four route will start a tourist sleeper from Bellefontaine to accommodate Marion patrons on the Niagara Falsl excursion, August 10. Berth rate only $1.25. See ticket agent union station for reservation. 210-d&wk-tf

**WASH SUITS FOR THE LITTLE FELLOWS THEY ARE ONE HALF PRICE.**

**HUGHS & CLEARY.**

**USE NATURAL ICE**

**ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.**

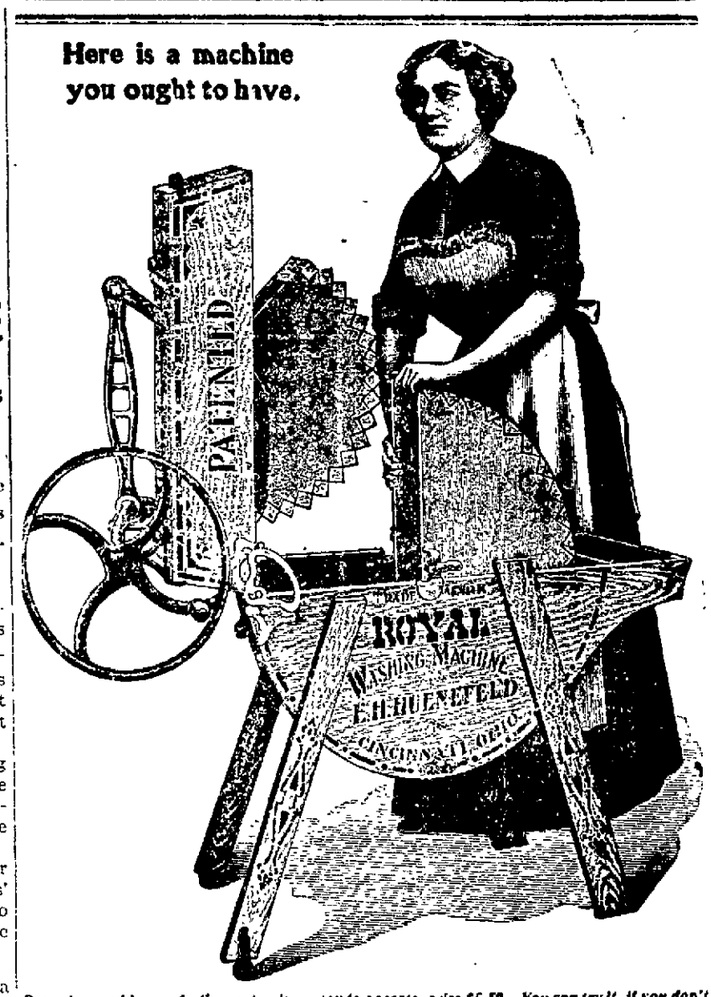
Finest quality of planed Lake Ice, free from impurities, harder than manufactured Ice and clear as crystal, shipped from Baubee Lake, Michigan.

**Best for Drinking Water and Best for Cooling Purposes.**

BEFORE CONTRACTING FOR YOUR SUMMER'S ICE, CALL ON

**The Consumer's Ice Co.,** 119 West Center Street. OFFICE—Between N.Y. & P. R'ys. Both Phones—253.

**Here is a machine you ought to have.**




*Does the washing perfectly; no tearing, easy to operate, price $5.50. You can try it, if you don't find it satisfactory, we'll take it back. It's so cheap in price, too.*

**Ammann's** West Center Street.

L. C. BOWLUS & CO.

**We Offer**

**Our entire shoe stock at money saving discounts. Sizes broken, but still we have lots of shoes. We will display BARGAINS on our floor Saturday that will surprise you—now is the time to buy.**

**L. C. BOWLUS & CO.**

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